THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 175 R

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

'Nationalcoholism' Threat

'Irresponsibility' an Issue

Europe's Caldron Bubbles

¶ **National Defense** is the term we'd like to use in reference to anti-alcoholic education. We believe it epitomizes the effort needed to properly deal with liquor propagandization, "Temperance" and "Prohibition" are good terms, but because of intolerant teetotalers and intolerant tipplers the connotation of the words suggest unpleasant pictures. Non-drinkers may shy from temperance discussions because they usually deal with liquor and one doesn't care about reading about the things one doesn't care about. Drinkers usually shy from temperance stories somewhat similarly because one doesn't care about reading about the things one should be careful about. But all hands are prone to give heed to that which threatens the welfare of the nation. And that brings us to the series, "The Facts on Beer," now running in the Monitor. We would remind readers that if they are interested in the defense of their country it would be well to seek some ammunition from this store.

¶ **Subtly the beer campaign** percolates into general thought, with its implication that that which has wrecked homes, fostered criminals, injured womanhood, robbed children, impoverished and brutalized unnumbered thousands, is a gentle, harmless beverage, suitable for the home, school, church, social institutions. Certainly those who oppose beverage alcohol do not deny that beer may seem to take the guise of a benevolent sort of beverage mainly engaged in loosening friendly tongues and inducing expansive airs. But such claims are spurious. When beverage alcohol seems friendly, it is most dangerous. When brewers appear benevolent, they are most deceptive. The man who seeks facts will find that a surprising amount of brewers' propaganda is subtle and consciousless suggestion — blatant aggressive mental suggestion, if you please. It needs uncovering, nothingizing.

¶ **The Federal Mediation Board** referees the Girdler vs. Lewis contest for dominance over labor in the Ohio steel mills and finds decisions difficult. Claiming that John L. Lewis's organization is "utterly irresponsible," Tom Girdler of Republic Steel refuses to make any agreement with the industrial union. He says the "basic issue" is the right of American citizens to work "free from molestation or violence and the right of the company to furnish employment to 58,000 men." Mr. Lewis points out that his representatives came to the mediation board for the purpose of cooperating with the commission. He declares that what the four companies involved are asked to do is only what 258 other corporate entities in the steel industry already have done.

¶ **The mediation board** hears the arguments, makes no decision, requests that the plants refrain from opening until further conferences are held. President Roosevelt joins the board in the request. Indications are that the steel companies will comply. But troops patrol the picket lines, and tempers are near the point of combustion.

¶ **With a record** of more than a hundred kept contracts in the steel industry to bolster his position, John L. Lewis has a strong answer to Mr. Girdler's charge that the C. I. O. is irresponsible. If he is as successful in restraining the hot-heads in his organization, he will have proven his right to labor leadership. The trouble is that both sides are using dangerous weapons —weapons which explode in hands ruled by self-interest and blind determination to dominate. There's nothing more destructive to self-interests than self-interest.

¶ **Europe's diplomatic caldron** boils and bubbles. Reading the news one gets the impression that Europe is continually on the verge of disaster but cattle munch contentedly and calm thinking goes on apace. Europe has learned to take her diplomatic problems objectively. So when German Foreign Minister von Neurath postpones his visit to London, presumably because of Britain's delay in dealing with the Leipzig incident, and when the Earl of Plymouth hints to German Ambassador Ribbentrop that withdrawal of Germany from the Non-intervention Committee might induce Britain to supply arms to the Loyalists—these conflicting factors do not necessarily mean unavoidable dissension. Germany is taking the occasion to declare that it is a world power and demands to be heard. Great Britain is intimating that it feels fully competent to defend its own interests. But it leaves the way to settlement open.

¶ **There is still** plenty of evidence to support the sentiment coming out of Germany. Italy, France, and Great Britain that none wishes a war. Chest thumping is a proverbial practice in international diplomacy, an accepted device for inducing diplomatic echoes. Its gravest danger lies in the possibility of thumping beyond the point where it is possible gracefully to withdraw.

Forecaster

© Underwood — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Willis R. Gregg
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau

Perfect Forecasts Of Weather Near, Experts Are Told

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 22—Three research tasks important to aeronautical progress moved out of the impossible class to hold the scientific spotlight today as leading men in aviation joined with the American Association for the Advancement of Science in celebrating its 100th meeting.

H. M. Hucke, chief communications engineer for United Air Lines, astounded the gathering by a complete reversal of former theories pertaining to the source of rain and snow static, so detrimental to plane and ground communications. This bothersome operating problem seems very near a satisfactory solution, he said.

Jean Piccard, picturesque symbol of collegiate ballooning, mathematically subtracted the wind from the sails of objectors to his scheme to go stratosphering in an airship of "circus balloons." He disclosed complete details of an open basket ascent suspended by 80 pilot balloons he intends accomplishing "very soon."

Finally, Chief Willis R. Gregg of the United States Weather Bureau predicted the approach of perfect weather forecasts accurate 24 to 36 hours ahead of time. That time will come, he said, when present plans for making data immediately available to the bureau by radio, teletype and airplane are brought to fruition.

Aeronautical Array

Today's meeting brought together the greatest array of important aeronautical men ever to participate in a discussion of this type. Other speakers included Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America; Fred D. Fagg Jr., director of air commerce; Charles F. Horner, president of the National Aeronautical Association; and Maj. Lester D. Gardner, secretary of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

Communications Engineer Hucke reported on the findings of United's communications laboratory with respect to a three-month aerial hunt in a flying laboratory for aircraft radio static causes. In the course of flying in all kinds of difficult weather, the party of radio engi-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Tax Evasion–Bahamas Style: Insurance Scheme Disclosed As Way to 'Shrink' Incomes

Loans Against Premiums Cited by Treasury as 'Dodging' Device—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Credited With Exposing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Humdrum Treasury tax officials gave the joint Congressional Committee today a fairy-tale story of an amazing insurance company, organized under the palms and amidst the blue waters of the Bahama Islands, at Nassau, where it has been giving first-aid treatment to Americans with uncomfortably high incomes.

The story told of how at least six comfortably off New Yorkers managed to shrink down incomes which would otherwise have paid heavy income tax assessments, to a point where they were microscopic, or disappeared altogether, when they were written upon the prosaic legal parchment of an income tax return. But here the magic of the Bahamas Insurance Company appeared, for immediately after the tax return was entered, hey presto, the income of the well-to-do Americans was as large and flourishing as it had ever been.

How It Worked

This story of modern tax avoidance magic had one sequel which the happy lawyers who devised it could not have guessed in advance. It split the New York law firm of Hughes, Schurman & Dwight, and a fortnight ago caused the firm to be dissolved, as Charles Evans Hughes Jr., son of the Chief Justice, shook the dust of his feet from his former associate, Richard E. Dwight.

Mr. Dwight, it appeared from testimony droned out today by the prosaic Treasury lawyers, had been one of the believers in modern magic. In brief, according to Mason B. Leming, general assistant to the chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who was the principal witness of the day, Mr. Dwight took out a $4,000,000 life insurance policy with the Bahamas company, at an annual premium of $2,793,720, and then got a loan against this premium that was bigger than the premium itself, amounting to $2,832,540.

This transaction was only done, according to the Treasury charge, in order to make Mr. Dwight able to present a deduction for a big interest charge item on his income tax. Under the law, a bona fide payment of interest is deductible from one's income. According to Treasury estimates Mr. Dwight, in the four years, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, got a tax reduction of $230,399.74. His correct income, according to the Treasury was $599,185 but the income he reported after deductions was only $17,518. This meant a total four-year tax of just $299.69. Mr. Dwight, under pressure of Mr. Hughes Jr., as it was divulged today, has made a compromise offer for full settlement with the Treasury of $267,000 in back taxes, if he can escape the penalty assessment of 50 per cent additional.

Others Tried It

Mr. Dwight wasn't the only believer in modern magic of the Bahamas variety.

There were others who signed up with "premiums" in the paper insurance company at Nassau, a company manned and officered by local Bahamans. The company's name was the Standard Life Insurance Company. It was organized in 1931, didn't hold its first directors' meeting till a year later, and issued only 10 shares of its authorized 5000 shares of $10 stock, none of which was paid for. Nevertheless it was a legal entity, and began taking million-dollar life insurance policies, and making loans against premiums to wealthy New Yorkers, early in its existence.

The legal geniuses who devised the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Britain Warns She May Help Loyalist Spain

Reich's Plan for 4-Power Demonstration Off Spain Fails

Leipzig Issue Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Great Britain plainly hinted to Germany today that if the Reich again withdraws from the International Non-Intervention Committee as a result of the alleged attack on the Leipzig, Britain will consider herself entitled to supply arms to the Loyalists.

The statement was made by the chairman of the committee, the Earl of Plymouth, undersecretary for foreign affairs, in a talk with Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Ambassador and representative on the committee.

This surprise move held the center of diplomatic stage today when representatives of the four European naval powers met again in an ineffective attempt at joint action.

Followed Cabinet Meeting

Lord Plymouth's firmness in the Non-Intervention Committee came as a surprise to most observers. It followed two conferences of the representatives of the four naval powers (Britain, France, Germany and Italy) at the Foreign Office, as well as a special Cabinet meeting. The upshot of these conversations was that Britain definitely refused to accept the German thesis that it is already established that a torpedo attack was made on the Leipzig by the Loyalists, and the negotiations broke down.

While Germany demanded an immediate joint naval demonstration off Valencia to prevent similar occurrences in future, the British Government insisted on an impartial inquiry before any further action is taken.

The consulting diplomats announced after their discussion with Mr. Eden that they were consulting their governments before conferring again.

The Spanish Embassy at London stated that it had informed the British Government that German charges of attacks on the Leipzig were "totally without foundation."

Clear Warning Voiced

As Germany has already shown signs of getting ready to take the bit between her teeth once again—as she did over the Deutschland incident, resulting in the bombing of Almeria—Lord Plymouth was instructed to voice a veiled but unmistakable warning in the non-intervention committee that unless foreign nationals begin to leave at an early date Britain will "be bound to take this fact into accord, giving further consideration to the situation."

Though distinctly nettled at the German attitude and particularly at the decision to postpone the scheduled visit of Baron Constantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, to London, at the very moment when his presence would have been particularly helpful, Whitehall refuses to take a tragic view of the present impasse. Neither Britain nor Germany has burnt its last boats. They have still time to reach a settlement. And it is considered almost unthinkable here that Germany will risk a serious break with England over an incident in which even on Germany's own showing no damage was done to the German cruiser involved and no casualties occurred.

Other Spanish News: Page 6.

Founds Empire Trust

International

Earl Baldwin of Bewdley (Center)
The Former British Prime Minister Shown in the Recent Procession of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle

Princeton Honors Van Zeeland As Champion of Peace

PRINCETON, N. J., June 22 (AP)—Dr. Paul H. van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws at Princeton University's 190th annual commencement today, was cited as a "courageous champion of constitutional government and of international co-operation and good will."

The former president of the League Assembly, who received a master of arts degree in economics under less prominent circumstances 16 years ago on the same campus, was one of 10 recipients of honorary degrees at the university's exercises held on the lawn in front of historic old Nassau Hall.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, conferred 537 baccalaureate and advanced degrees at the traditional ceremonies. Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador at large; Charles Ezra Beury, president of Temple University; William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College; John Alexander Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, were among those receiving honorary degrees.

Van Zeeland Honored

In citing Dr. van Zeeland for the honorary degree, Prof. Luther Pfahler Eisenhart, dean of the graduate school, said:

"He has guided his nation through one of the most troublous periods in its history, winning the confidence and overwhelming support of his fellow countrymen and high esteem in the chancellies of the world."

Dr. Neilson and Dr. Beury were awarded degrees of doctor of laws while Dr. Mackay received a doctor of divinity degree. Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent for the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

Earl Baldwin Turns Big Gift To Empire Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—A gift of £250,000 to Earl Baldwin of Bewdley has been made in appreciation of the former Prime Minister's handling of the critical situation attending the abdication of Edward VIII.

This large sum was placed last December at Mr. Baldwin's disposal by the donor for strengthening the bonds which bind the peoples of the dominions, India and the mother country.

Forms Imperial Trust

The benefactor, whose name was not at first disclosed but who, according to the Evening Standard, is Sir Henry Strakosch, the well-known banker, described his object as being to provide a thank offering for the manner in which "a supremely difficult situation" had been handled and an "incalculable danger of the Empire had been averted."

(Sir Henry Strakosch, who has written several books on monetary and economic questions, has been a member of the financial committee of the League of Nations since 1920 and is a director of several South African and other companies. He has also represented India in several important capacities.)

Good Will Promoted

With the fund Earl Baldwin is now forming an imperial trust under independent trustees, constituting a nucleus to which he hopes others will from time to time contribute in order to foster what is generally recognized as the very useful purpose of promoting Empire unity.

In postponing until this week the announcement of this trust Earl

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Hope Renewed For Steel Pact; Plants Closed

Federal Mediators Hold Parley With Lewis to Find Peace Formula

Troops on Guard

Ohio Governor Bars Attempt to Reopen Mills in Youngstown Area

Peace fires in the strikebound Middle West that burned low last night flared again with the Federal Mediation Board resuming its hearings in Cleveland, Ohio, after a presidential appeal to the steel companies and Ohio's calling forth of troops persuaded the companies to keep their plants closed.

The Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company abandoned plans for reopening plants, stating that Gov. Martin L. Davey's action in ordering troops into the Mahoning Valley had changed the entire situation. Whether President Roosevelt's appeal for peace or Governor Davey's martial action persuaded the companies is problematical. The huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Johnstown, Penna., remained closed under Gov. George Earle's martial law decree.

Picket Lines Disband

Picket lines disbanded from many strike-beseiged plants as energetic governmental action, both in mediation efforts and policing, eased tension throughout the Great Lakes area. Although steel officials protest what they call the breakdown of law and order, the closing of these plants is widely interpreted today as a move in the public interest that will avert violence and create a favorable atmosphere for peace negotiations.

The President's message addressed to Tom Girdler, president of Republic, and Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown, followed John L. Lewis' appeal to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and the Governor of Ohio "to stop this contemplated butchery, that somewhere there should be a power to restrain this madman, Tom Girdler."

President's Appeal

The President's text follows:

The Secretary of Labor has advised me that the steel mediation board, of which Charles P. Taft is chairman, has requested you not to reopen your plants, tomorrow, Tuesday morning.

In the promotion of public safety and in the interest of a reasonable and peaceful settlement which should be expected and can be attained, I earnestly join with the board in this request to you.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's steel mediation board, undaunted by yesterday's failures, held a second conference with John L. Lewis today and called the executives of four strike-affected companies to another meeting tomorrow.

Charles P. Taft II, chairman, earlier had said the board would call back executives of the four strike-affected companies. These executives left yesterday's peace conference with no intention of returning, even though they told the board they would come back if necessary.

Previously, Tom Girdler, Republic Steel chairman, had said his company would make no agreement with the "utterly irresponsible" C. I. O., "oral or written." Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company tacitly agreed with Mr. Girdler's stand.

Davey Blocks Move

At that time, Republic and Youngstown Sheet and Tube had decided to reopen Youngstown, Ohio, plants, closed since the strike started nearly four weeks ago, but Gov. Martin L. Davey's order to his militia to keep the Youngstown plants closed changed the picture.

Immediately, the board decided to resume the peace conferences. Mr. Taft, who proposed the militia order to the Governor, said the board would ask the steel executives to come back tomorrow.

Mr. Lewis and several of his aides met the board twice yesterday, once before and once after the board's meeting with the steel executives. The board, in a formal statement, said it had proposed a new formula for an agreement and that Mr. Lewis had this formula under consideration when the steel men packed their bags and left town.

Lewis Assails Firms

The collapse of yesterday's negotiations and the failure of either the Federal or the State Government to do anything to stop the plant reopening at that time enraged Mr. Lewis. He told reporters the peace board had been "arrogantly flouted by the steel companies." He said he had called both Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Governor Davey by long distance telephone to demand that they stop the companies' "contemplated butchery."

"The C. I. O. will carry on this strike to a successful conclusion," he said. "The United Mine Workers today appropriated $100,000 for emergency strike relief. Other C. I. O. unions will increase this fund."

Other Strike News: Page 4.

Roosevelt Scores Victory on Relief In Face of Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—For the first time in New Deal history, regular Democratic leaders refused to go along with President Roosevelt on an issue involving important amendments to the relief bill, and for the first time the Democratic rank and file deserted the dissident leaders and thereby gave Mr. Roosevelt exactly what he wanted.

The importance of the question is not to be exaggerated, for if a real split should develop it would delay or defeat the eight or nine major New Deal pieces of legislation already badly handicapped in this protracted session. Therefore the situation now existing, and particularly the vote yesterday are being analyzed with a care given few political developments since Mr. Roosevelt began dealing with Congress.

Today there is a batch of major New Deal legislation before Congress. This does not include the appropriation bills, nor even the relief bill. It is all brand new, Roosevelt legislation of the new order. It is becoming increasingly a question whether the whole mass will be

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

LaGuardia Warns U. S. Librarians Against Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Librarians from all over the United States have befor them today a warning from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to keep politics out of librarianship appointments.

In voicing this at the second general session of the fifty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today, the New York City Mayor strongly backed Dr. James I. Wyer of Albany, director of the New York State Library, who said late yesterday afternoon that when political perquisites enter into the library picture, librarianships have descended to a level comparable with that of beauty contests, and urged that legislation be enacted to make professional library training compulsory for men and women holding such positions.

Mayor LaGuardia, obviously inspired by what Dr. Wyer said, remarked that the charge of politics entering into appointments came as "no surprise" to him and expressed the hope that appointments would continue to be made along professional lines.

Won Long Fight

"It has become a science rather than a political privilege to administer a large city," he told an audience of more than 2000 visiting librarians. "New York is now experimenting with a non-partisan form of government."

Mayor LaGuardia announced that librarians in New York City had won their long fight to be included in the New York State retirement

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Italian Workers Turn Down Excessive Boosts in Wages

ROME, June 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini and his cabinet approved today an 8 per cent increase in the salaries of approximately 300,000 government employees.

Old-age and war pensions also were increased. Increased government payments to priests were approved.

About 900,000 persons, in all, benefited. The decree adds about $26,000,000 a year to government expenses.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—To meet the rise of the cost of living Premier Mussolini has ordered another general increase in wages and salaries throughout Italy. Wage-earners, to whatever category they belong, receive an increase varying between 10 and 12 per cent on their present pay rates, the latter being given to those who obtained a lower rise last summer. All other employees receive a 10 per cent increase, if their monthly salary is 1500 lire, about $85, or less, and an increase of only 150 lire per month if they get bigger salaries.

This is the second time in less than nine months that wages and salaries have had to be raised in this country. In July of last year the need for higher wages was clearly recognized by the employers' organizations, since the cost of living in Italy, as a result of the Ethiopian War and League sanctions, had gone up by between 15 and 20 per cent.

The rising world price level, the increasing use of expensive substitutes in lieu of cheap foreign raw materials, the subsidization of exports and the increase in taxation had all been instrumental in raising the Italian price level. In those circumstances the need of increasing wages was generally recognized and all that had to be decided was the extent of the rise.

One of the most curious and certainly most unusual aspects of last summer's campaign for wage increases was that many employers were willing to grant substantial increases in wages, and that the syndicates of the workers in many cases turned down their offers as too liberal. This fact should not be judged by readers as a piece of Fascist propaganda, and is explained by the inflationist mentality of Italian employers on the one side, and opposition to the further strengthening of inflationist price

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 22, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 2

Aviation Comment	6
Education Page	8
The Home Forum	9
"Give me understanding" [With French Translation]	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Sports Page	14
Chess	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

French Envoy to U. S. Slated for Cabinet

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—French Embassy officials said today that Georges Bonnet, French Ambassador at Washington, had accepted an offer of the Finance Ministry in the projected new government of Premier-Designate Camille Chautemps.

M. Bonnet's associates said he would sail for Paris from New York tomorrow.

Under present plans, the French Envoy will retain his post as Ambassador to the United States for the remainder of the six months period to which he was assigned here. He took up his duties in Washington Feb. 26.

Chautemps leads shift to right: Page 6.

Land Morrow Lindbergh Is Name of Infant Son

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—The registration of the birth of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh's infant son disclosed today he had been named Land Morrow Lindbergh. The document, filed with the registrar of Marylbone Borough, confirmed that the boy was born May 12.

(Colonel Lindbergh's mother's maiden name was Evangeline Lodge Land. Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh was Anne Morrow. The Lindberghs' second son, Jon, now four years old, was named after one of Colonel Lindbergh's ancestors.

A New Threat to Temperance

Pressure-for-Beer Drive Is Aimed to Prevent New Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The current efforts of the brewers of America to increase their profits and entrench themselves through a long-range, highly powered propaganda campaign has been vigorously criticized by a section of the American press. This criticism has been aroused largely because the brewers in their new campaign are seeking to obtain their advertising through other than regular paid channels and the press's hostility to this move has been reflected in an article appearing in the newspaper trade publication, Editor and Publisher.

While the article in Editor & Publisher alludes to two reports upon which it states that the brewers based their propaganda campaign, it has subsequently been announced that additional reports were made. The article, which describes the brewers' publicity offensive, follows in part:

United Brewers Industrial Foundation — formally launched last month to "interpret the public interest to the brewers" and "the industry to the public"—has decided, for the "present," to use "other than paid channels."

In other words, the foundation has set out, with an anticipated budget of more than $1,000,000 a year, to concentrate on getting free and favorable publicity, particularly from the newspapers.

To be sure, the brewers nationally spend a total of about $4,000,000 a year in newspaper advertising. For virtually all the brewers who advertise at all, newspapers are the basic medium. This is so from necessity as well as from choice.

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly-formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the second of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Press Helped Legalize Beer

Besides, newspapers not only played a leading part in bringing about legalization of beer, but continue to play a leading part in molding the public and legislative minds of their areas.

United Brewers Industrial Foundation—headed by Jacob Ruppert, William Piel and Rudolph J. Schaefer, all of New York—was initiated a couple of years ago to unite all brewers in the common cause of increased sales and stability largely by strengthening the industry against the growing onslaughts of the drys, by disassociating it from "hard liquor."

Colonel Ruppert, chairman of the foundation's board, is also

Beer Propaganda Vigorously Criticized by Section of U. S. Press

president of the United States Brewers' Association, and members of Brewing Industry, Inc., and American Brewers' Association are contributing to the foundation. A great deal of thought and effort has thus gone into the forging of the brewers' "united front." . . .

¶ ¶ ¶

The Editor and Publisher article then refers to two reports, drafted by Edward L. Bernays, one of the leading publicity experts of New York. Although subsequent studies were issued, the two volumes are said to have played an important part in preparing the groundwork for the present beer campaign.

One of the volumes is reported to constitute a statistical study of conditions and public opinion affecting beer. The other contains recommendations for a propaganda campaign, said to include large appropriations for the employment of expert publicity counsel and lays emphasis on the need for publicity through other than paid channels, until public opinion is further influenced favorably to beer.

The Editor and Publisher article then discusses the statistical section of the reports. It continues:

¶ ¶ ¶

The second volume consisted primarily of findings in a survey of "group leaders" nationally—editors, educators, clergymen, lawyers, business executives, club-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

COLD CUTS ARE MORE DELICIOUS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

"Sweeten it with Domino" pure cane clean-full weight Refined in U.S.A.

RUGS... Certified-CLEANED
GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (as advertised therein)
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED
MUrray Hill 4-6666
C. H. BROWN CO.
305 East 45th Street, New York
Member Certified Rug Cleaners Institute

For a DAY or a YEAR in NEW YORK

Model hotel apartments with *complete kitchens* where you'll enjoy the safety and comfort of a fine hotel plus the privacy of an apartment house. Service to suit *your* requirements. Everything new...new decorations, new furnishings, new lounge, new air-conditioned restaurants and coffee shop.

• • •

Convenient location one-half block from Central Park, 15 minutes from theatres and smartest shops. Out of the traffic zone. Single rooms from $4 daily. Furnished apartments with complete kitchens from $8 a day. Monthly and yearly rates on furnished or unfurnished apartments of two to five rooms on application.

The Croydon
12 EAST 86TH STREET
BUtterfield 8-4000
Wilbur T. Emerson, *Managing Director*

Regular Trans-Polar Flights Forecast by Soviet Air Heroes

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP)—Trans-polar flights will be regular occurrences in "one or two years—maybe three," says the man who piloted Soviet Russia's plane on the 5300-mile jaunt from Moscow to Vancouver, Wash., last week end.

"A return flight would be easier because we would have tail winds," said Pilot Valeri Chekaloff.

"With contemporary technique and science, we think there will be regular flights over the North Pole in one or two years—maybe three."

Mr. Chekaloff and his two companions, welcomed by 5000 persons at Oakland airport last night, said they next wanted to try a Moscow-New York flight via the polar regions.

Today they looked forward to viewing the country in which they landed Sunday after an epic, 63-hour flight from the Soviet capital.

Plan American Tour

They expressed particular desire for an introduction to American industrial technique and to visit San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

The big, single-motored monoplane in which Mr. Chekaloff, Co-Pilot Georgi Baibukoff and Navigator Alexander Beliakoff spanned the Arctic, will be dismantled at Vancouver and shipped to Russia.

Yesterday Mr. Chekaloff told of the trans-polar adventure as he and his companions were flown in a chartered airliner from Portland, Ore., to Oakland.

Russian Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky acted as interpreter.

Mr. Chekaloff, who flew the same plane 5000 miles across Siberia last year as a "training" gesture, said he considered the trans-polar flight the "most interesting, most difficult and most useful of any of our hops."

Were Well Prepared

"First," he related, "we foresaw almost all the things we might encounter at the Pole, and were prepared for them.

"Scientists told us we would encounter no clouds over the top of the earth at 3000 meters, but we went as high as 6000 meters (about four miles) over the geographical pole and saw many clouds.

"Many miles of ice fields, crevices and glaciers greeted our eyes. There was no open water.

"Fitted with heavy, warm clothes, we never suffered from the 22 degrees below zero temperature. Our drinking water froze and we had to suck on ice.

"Lack of oxygen in the higher altitudes was our chief hardship. We had to bear the condition, however, because we were afraid to fly lower.

Flew by Sun Compass

"The sphere of the magnetic pole caused certain deviations in our instruments. We foresaw this and figured our calculations accordingly.

"We used the sun compass virtually all the way and it worked very well."

The sun compass is a clockwork instrument that automatically corresponds itself with the changes in the sun's angles and records the position of this guiding light on a frosted plate. It was developed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd for his Antarctic flights.

Frank Stector and Anita Whitney, ranking officers of the communist party in California, were among the welcoming throng at Oakland airport.

One banner proclaimed:

"The California State Communist Party welcomes the heroic Soviet fliers in their outstanding achievement of socialism."

The men are all married. The same Moscow building is the residence for Mr. Chekaloff, his wife and two children; Mr. Baibukoff, his wife and daughter, and Mr. Beliakoff and his wife.

Mr. Chekaloff said he piloted the plane the entire 5300 miles in 63 hours from a solitary cockpit. The navigator and the co-pilot sat together.

Litvinoff Hails Flight As Proof of Aviation's Contribution to Peace

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, yesterday hailed the Russian flight to the United States as a reproof to "certain people" who use aviation for destruction.

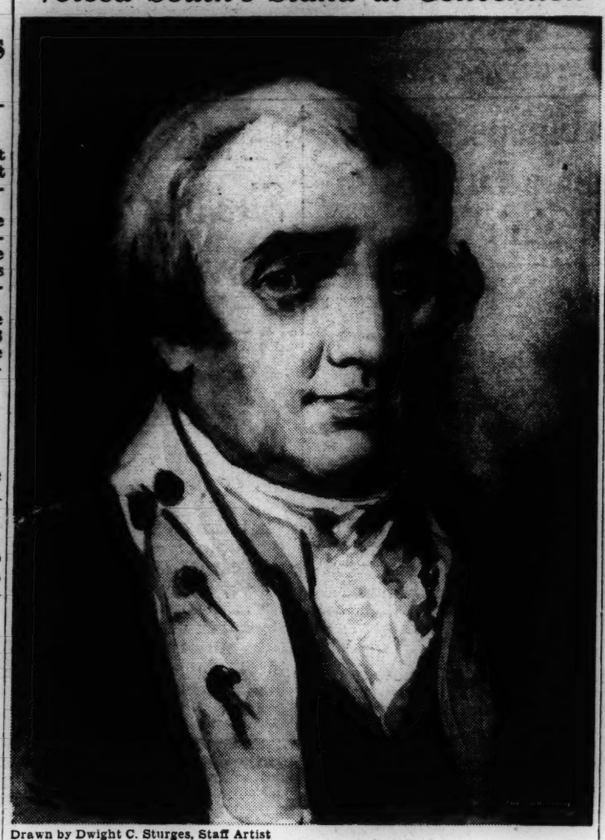
In a cablegram addressed to the Soviet trans-polar fliers through the Soviet embassy here, Mr. Litvinoff declared:

"At the moment when the invention of the human mind—aviation—is used by certain people who consider themselves European to destroy cities and villages and to kill men, women and children in order to impose by force on another European people a regime and ideology alien to them, your heroic achievement shows where the thoughts and efforts of the peace-loving peoples of the Soviet Union are directed.

"Furthermore, I am glad that you linked both hemispheres by an airline across the Pole and opened up a new route from the Soviet Union to the United States.

"Thus you created a new cultural link and prepared the ground for friendly competition between the Soviet people and the people of the United States, who themselves can take pride in their brilliant achievements in aviation and polar exploration."

Voiced South's Stand at Convention



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

South Carolina Lawyer, Planter and Statesman. He Was Born in Charleston of Well-to-Do Planter Parents, Educated in England and France. Returning to America, He Practiced Law and at One Time Was President of the Provincial Senate. He Was a Colonel of Militia, Taking Part in the Expedition Against Savannah and Being Captured in the Surrender of Charleston. Colonel Pinckney Expressed the Slaveholders' Point of View at the Federal Convention. Later He Declined Cabinet and Supreme Court Appointments by Washington, but Served as Minister to France. In 1804 and 1808 He Was Federalist Candidate for President

Pinckney Fails in Attempt To Block Direct Elections

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 21, 1787

Proceeding in formal convention over ground previously covered in committee of the whole, the assembly of notables at work here on a revison of the form of the American Confederacy today reaffirmed that the legislature should consist of two branches and that the first should be elected by the people. It however shortened the term of office in that house to two instead of three years.

In adhering to direct election of the lower branch, the convention rejected a more or less surprise proposal by Gen. C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina that its members "instead of being elected by the people, should be elected in such manner as the legislature of each state should direct."

He urged that legislatures thus could suit the mode to the convenience and opinions of the people, that it would avoid the undue influence of large counties in election districts and that otherwise any disputed elections would have to be settled by the general legislature with attendant expense and trouble.

Mr. Hamilton, for all his aristocratic leanings in other parts of the plan, protested that "It is essential to the democratic rights of the community that this branch be directly elected by the people." Election by state legislatures would increase state influence and vitiate the plan. State governments may eventually disappear, he said; hence the system ought not to be made to depend on them.

Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina supported his colleague by insisting that election through representatives is in effect election by the people. "What is done by my order is done by myself," he said. "The mode of election by legislatures will be more refined, and better men will be sent. If this convention had been chosen by the people in districts it is not to be supposed that such proper characters would have been preferred."

Mr. Wilson replied, however, that the difference was immense, and that election of the first branch by the people is the foundation of the fabric. He and Rufus King objected to the charge that legislatures would have views of their own as contrasted to the general interest, and would choose men subservient to themselves. George Mason commented that, "Whatever inconveniency may attend the democratic principle, it must actuate one part of the government."

General Pinckney's motion was beaten by the votes of six states to four—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia against Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and South Carolina, with Maryland divided.

Mr. Randolph of Virginia then made the motion to insert "two years" in place of "three years" as the duration of the lower branch, and Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut advocated even annual elections.

Mr. Madison complained that annual elections would be extremely inconvenient and even biennial ones perhaps too much so—not to the voters but to the representatives. They would have to travel some of them 600 miles, probably without reimbursement of expenses, and "none of those who wished to be re-elected would remain at the seat of government confiding that their absence would not affect them."

Colonel Mason declared one year is too short. "In Virginia and Georgia," he said with droll exaggeration, "from our sparse and remote settlements, we could not ascertain in less than three years who were elected."

Seriously he estimated that four months might elapse before the returns can be known, evidently referring to Virginia's Kentucky territory, and said other states would be first on the floor while these would have to remain absent, unless elections far precede the time of meeting.

The vote was seven states to three for striking out the three-year term, and "two years" was then inserted without objection.

The vote confirming the desire for a two-branch legislature was preceded by a short speech by Dr. William Samuel Johnson of Connnecticut which might be taken as an offer of an olive branch from small states or a feeler for a compromise.

He remarked that although Mr. Hamilton in his plan for all but erasing state boundaries "has been praised by everybody he has been supported by none." He noted that spokesmen for the Virginia plan insisted it was compatible with security for the states. If this could be more definitely shown, many objections doubtless would be removed, he said.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison responded by repeating arguments that the central government was more in danger of encroachment than state governments. But the discussion caused it to be recalled that Mr. Sherman, also of the Connecticut delegation, suggested a second time in the debate yesterday his idea of a compromise whereby the lower legislative house would be apportioned according to population and the upper would vote by states.

Capt. Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, youngest deputy appointed to the convention but nevertheless a veteran of the Revolution, arrived today and took his seat. William Blount of North Carolina entered the sessions yesterday.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Delegates confirm decision National Legislature shall consist of two houses, lower to be elected by the people.

Tomorrow: Convention sticks to previous ruling that salaries of legislators shall be paid by the National Treasury rather than by the states.

'Home Economics' Cruise to Begin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., June 22—A novelty in home education in the form of a home economics cruise is holding the foreground of attention at Oregon State College's summer session which opened here yesterday. The two-month cruise will be under the direction of Miss Ava B. Milam, dean of the school of home economics at the college, and will visit colleges and universities in China, Japan and Korea. This is believed to be the first educational tour of its kind.

The course has attracted 23 persons, including two men, from 11 states. Academic credit will be given for the trip. Lectures by authorities in home economics in the countries visited will supplement regular class work. The cruise will sail from Vancouver, B. C., June 26 aboard the Empress of Russia and return Aug. 24 on the Empress of Japan.

Miss Milam, who was invited by the Chinese Government a number of years ago to organize the first school of home economics in China, will be the official representative of the Association for the Advancement of Science at the convention of the World Federation of Education, which meets in Japan in August. She will be one of the principal speakers at the convention.

Snowplane Adapted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

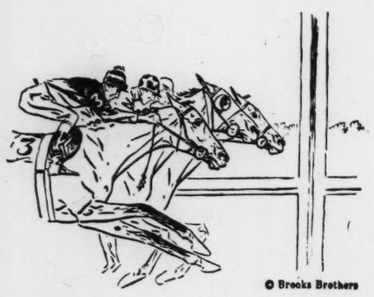
SPY HILL, Sask.—The snowplane, ski-fitted, propellor-powered machine for transportation in Canada during the winter months, has now been adapted to summer travel.

Karl Lorch, inventor of one type of snowplane, had developed a new type of machine, with the same power equipment, but which is mounted on four wheels. It is quite successful, he claims.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co. Inc.
Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs
Estimates cheerfully given. Special rates to churches and reading rooms. Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
529 WORTHEN STREET, BRONX
TEL. DAYTON 9-5400
Long Island Branch
33-11 77TH STREET
JACKSON HEIGHTS
TEL. NEWTOWN 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Nationwide MOVING PACKING SHIPPING in Lift Vans
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. JErome 7-0194, New York City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 48 Years



© Brooks Brothers

BROOKS FURNISHINGS

The term "furnishings," means a thousand and one different things such as neckties and hosiery, shirts and pyjamas, handkerchiefs and underwear. At Brooks Brothers these seemingly trivial details of dress have always received the closest attention—with the result that our English Foulards, Flannels, and Broadcloths, Scotch Cheviots, French and English Madrases, and other special materials, as cut on our own patterns and made with our own workmanship, have established standards of the utmost distinction in what might otherwise be merely commonplace articles.

Foulard Neckties . . $1.75 *to* $3.50
Ready-made Shirts . $4.00 *to* $9.00
Ready-made Pyjamas $5.00 *to* $19.50

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

Traffic Chance-Taking Shown Futile by Test

CHICAGO (AP)—Two cars made a seven-mile test trip to the loop and proved, police said, "the driver who takes chances to gain time is absolutely wrong."

Both set out from the same place for the same destination at the same time. One jumped ahead at traffic signals, cut out and around other cars and went as fast as conditions permitted. The other observed all rules of careful, courteous driving.

The fast car reached the goal in 23 minutes. The other pulled up behind two minutes later.

Trade Expansion Seen As Motive for Colonies

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, described the cry of overcrowded countries for colonies to relieve population pressures as a sham to cover the desire to expand trade.

Dr. Bowman, a leading geographic expert on European territorial problems, gave the opening public lecture of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago last night.

"The clamor for a place to send crowded populations is nonsense," he said. "What the crowded countries want is trade."

British Columbia Health Insurance To Be Re-Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Blocked from putting state health insurance into operation on March 1 by the refusal of the medical profession to cooperate, the British Columbia Government now has a mandate from the voters to work out a new system.

On June 1, at a referendum submitted to all provincial voters, a 4-3 majority was given on the question, "Are you in favor of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?"

The vote, in round figures, was 100,000 in favor and 75,000 against.

Just what kind of a "comprehensive health insurance scheme" will be next offered to British Columbians remains to be drafted. During the election campaign at the same time as the referendum the Government announced the former scheme would be discarded in favor of something that would meet various objections raised.

The original plan called for a 2 per cent levy on wage-earners getting $1800 a year and less, with their employers contributing 1 per cent. In return each wage-earner and his family would receive hospital, doctor and maternity benefits up to a certain standard, and part of the cost of drugs.

The scheme failed when the doctors refused to accept a plan of payment which would have given them $4 a year for each patient on their panel. Insured persons were given free choice of doctors.

Each doctor would be allowed to sign up to 1500 insured persons and would receive $4 a head regardless of whether he had to treat them all or not.

A major objection raised to the scheme was that it failed to provide for indigents since it was a contributory plan. The Government has not said it will make special provisions for indigents outside the health insurance scheme altogether.

Experts are expected to start shortly on drafting a new health insurance measure for the Legislature, which meets in the fall.

Diagrams Show Taxpayer Where His Money Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., June 22—Every taxpayer who approaches the window of the Delaware township tax office in the borough hall at Ellisburg near here knows just where every cent of his money goes after the township gets it.

A six-foot high chart made by S. Lewis Davis, township solicitor, enlightens the taxpayer and at the same time shows him how the proportions of his dollar have changed in the four years since the township's bankruptcy called in the New Jersey State Municipal Finance Commission to take over fiscal control.

In 1934, for instance, 38 cents of every dollar went for local government and 38 cents for local school purposes, while the county received 17 cents and the state school account the remaining 7 cents.

In 1937 great changes had taken place. The local government took only 23 cents, while the county school budget got 58 cents. The county took 14 cents and the state only 5 cents.

These changes are shown in large circles, which are divided according to the proportions and painted various colors. At the bottom of the chart detailed tax rates for the four years are shown.

Bituminous Code Goes Into Effect

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—A code of "fair practices" for the nation's 3500 soft coal producers went into effect yesterday by order of President Roosevelt.

The code approved by Congress in the Guffey-Vinson coal act, provides a 19.5 per cent tax on coal of producers who have not signed it and guarantees workers the right to bargain collectively.

The act itself authorizes the National Bituminous Coal Commission to set minimum prices and to enforce the trade practices. Details of the commission's orders are scheduled to be determined at meetings of its boards in 23 districts, covering 32 states.

"The bituminous coal industry has admittedly been living for years in a state of disorder and urgently needs the strong arm of government to restore order and prosperity," said C. F. Hosford, commission chairman.

Electrification Program Planned by Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Substitution of electricity for gas in 15,000 of the 23,000 remaining gas street lights in Philadelphia is planned by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who has asked the city council to appropriate $55,954 to carry out this work.

According to Mayor Wilson, the increased use of electricity by the city would result in a drop in rates now charged for all the current used by it, and an annual saving of about $357,000 would be effected.

$70,704,084 in Grants

RICHMOND, Va., June 22—PWA officials here said the Federal Government allotted to Virginia in the form of grants $70,704,084 for federal projects from June, 1936, to June, 1937. During the same period the non-federal WPA program in Virginia expended $31,107,067, which included grants of $10,554,965, loans of $9,892,508, and sponsors' funds of $10,659,594.

Tax Evasion—Bahamas Style: Insurance Scheme Disclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

company according to evidence were apparently Walter C. Baber of New York City, a British citizen, and his partner, William Baylis of Philadelphia, describing themselves as "brokers and tax consultants." Mr. Leming read into the record an extraordinary prospectus published by the sponsors announcing that "the following is a lawful method" for lowering income taxes where the income is $75,000 or over.

Company Called "Shell"

Mr. Leming's slow delivery and hesitating, precise manner brought smiles from the congressional committee as he meticulously gave address after address as "New York, New York"; but when he came to the first premium paid by Mr. Dwight, professional reserve was melted and his voice excitedly raised as he declared:

"Here we have this insurance company which had no invested capital; which had no income; which has no assets; which had nothing. It was just a shell!"

Congressmen applied the words "bogus" and "phoney" to the device later.

But bogus or not, until uncovered by the Treasury, it had the very practical effect, according to testimony, of reducing or wiping out income taxes for a number of individuals.

Besides Mr. Dwight, the following policyholders were cited:

Dr. Winfield Ayres, New York, purchaser of a $400,000 policy.

Henry W. Lowe, New York insurance broker, purchaser of policies totaling $2,500,000.

Lawrence Marx, cotton broker, $5,000,000 in policies.

Jacob W. Schwab, of the same firm as Mr. Marx, $1,500,000 policy.

George Thoms, New York attorney, with policy of $875,000.

Huge Savings Cited

"So the six individuals paid out only $67,726.01 to the sponsors in actual cash under this device," said Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin after doing a little figuring, "and thereby managed to claim exemption of $549,501?"

"Yes," said Mr. Leming. He added that total tax payments of the six in 1932 to 1936 returns, inclusive, amounted to only $11,556.72; that they reported total taxable income of only $150,240.81; that interest deduction disallowed by the Treasury amounted to $1,482,427.52.

Senator La Follette criticized the Internal Revenue Bureau for failing to check the tax avoidance scheme quicker, which he showed was first questioned by its agent on the Dwight income tax return of 1932.

Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, explained that the interest deductions claimed by Mr. Dwight had at first seemed "legitimate."

Mr. La Foollette, however, brought out that although the deductions had been disallowed, no investigation had occurred until recently.

Thanks to Mr. Hughes

Morris Shafroth, general counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, disclosed that Mr. Hughes had insisted on Mr. Dwight's making the settlement, warning that otherwise he would break up the partnership.

It was after Mr. Dwight made his offer that the final investigation revealing the peculiar character of the Bahamas Insurance Company was made.

"I guess then we can thank Mr. Hughes for disclosing this scheme rather than the revenue bureau," said Senator La Follette curtly, continuing his criticism.

Today's testimony exposed the second of the seven or eight devices which the treasury charges are being used for wholesale tax evasion or avoidance. The first dealt with personal holding companies.

Mr. Magill said the treasury would ask Congress for legislation requiring disclosure of shares in personal holding companies, similar to the Canadian and British System.

A clash occurred between Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, and Democratic members of the committee over the degree to which treasury annual estimates have been rendered inaccurate by tax evasion devices.

Expedition Unearths Bronze Figurines Of Athletes Dating Back 5000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Today's athletes are still enjoying sports that were popular 5000 years ago, according to Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, leader of a University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania expedition, which recently discovered Sumerian reliefs and bronze figurines showing wrestlers and boxers of that remote era.

The expedition spent one month at Khafaje, site of a Sumerian temple to the god of fertility, after devoting five months during the past season to continuing the excavation work at the mound of Tepe Gawra, 300 miles northwest of Khafaje in Mesopotamia.

With almost every spadeful of dirt removed from the Sumerian sites, Dr. Speiser declared on his return, these ancient people become more surprisingly "modern."

The most interesting "finds" at Khafaje this season, he said, are a stone relief of two boxers and an exquisitely cast bronze figurine of wrestlers, both found in the temple.

"Both objects are unusually well preserved and were discovered in a pit near the altar of the temple, thus indicating that the two sports formed an authorized part of religious ceremonies of that period," Dr. Speiser explained.

"Except for the fact that one of the men is bearded, there is little to show that the work was executed 5000 years ago. Both fighters are standing on their toes, with arms outstretched.

"In the figurine of the wrestlers the two contestants wear only narrow girdles around their waists. Their feet are planted firmly on the ground and the arms of each man encircle his opponents waist as if in an effort to force him out of position and bring him to the mat."

Pennsylvania Dedicates 45-Acre Artificial Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—There is a new lake in Philadelphia's outlying suburban territory. More than 8000 persons attended its dedication on June 19 when Maj. Nicholas Biddle, president of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, gave an address.

Lake Warren, as it has been named, is in Nockamixon township of Bucks county. It covers 45 acres and was built at a cost of $45,000 with state and WPA funds. It is included in a 1500-acre tract owned by the State, part of which is a game preserve.

The new lake has been stocked with various kinds of waterfowl and fish. It will be open to the public at all times, but fishing is banned at present.

Social Security Number Deadline Set as June 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—A warning to all employers concerned that they must make certain by June 30 that all of their workers have a social security number was sent out by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board, today. A record of these numbers is required in connection with the first periodical report on wages paid by employers to their workers between January 1 and June 30, she said.

If an employee has not gotten a number, a Treasury regulation requires that the employer file an application for an account number in behalf of the worker, she added.

Application blanks for account numbers may be obtained at any post office until June 30.

United Federal Workers Granted C. I. O. Charter

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization issued a charter today to the United Federal Workers of America, a new union composed of seven Washington locals formerly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The organization, claiming to represent 3200 Federal Government employees, said it would start immediate organization activities among the Government's approximately 700,000 workers.

Steel Strike Closes Car and Foundry Plant

BERWICK, Penna., June 22 (AP)—A strike directed by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee closed the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company today.

Strikers asked the company to sign an agreement with the Committee for Industrial Organization. They also sought a vote to determine the sole bargaining agency for the 1800 workers at the plant.

Rogers Peet

Families have been buying their clothes here for generations.
Confidence!
Reliability!
As for liabilities, we turn them all into assets—*money-back*, if anything goes wrong!

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS
Suits of the finest English worsteds, $75.
Worsted flannel suits, $58.
Equataire suits, $50.
Forecaster® tropicals, $45.
Forecaster® gabardines, $45.
"Sir Rogers" suits, $25.
Palm Beach suits, $16.75.
Lorraine Seersucker suits, $12.75.
Sports jackets, $25.
Flannel slacks, $10.
Palm Beach slacks, $5.
Wash slacks, $3.
White duck trousers, $3.
White or fancy shirts, $1.95.
Repton Sennit straw hats, $2.95.
Repton Panamas, $5.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET
at Bromfield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

Jobs Await Skilled Workers, Illinois Manufacturers Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 22—A 35 per cent shortage in many lines of skilled labor in the Chicago district is reported by the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Illinois State Employment Service. The need is especially acute, the report says, in the metal and wood-working trades.

This translation of current claims of a skilled labor shortage into numerical computations is welcomed here by students of the situation; for while it has been known that employers were having difficulty in finding enough artisans for certain types of work, no study has revealed the extent of this shortage or in just what lines it is most pronounced.

Besides metal and wood working, automobile repairing holds opportunities for workers who wish to find employment by training themselves for particular lines. The association says that while right now there is no serious shortage of skilled labor in the building trades, construction shows such signs of improvement that a shortage can be expected.

The association report goes so far as to say that while there is no shortage of common labor, "a man who is strong and willing to work can secure employment."

The principal lines in which it is difficult to secure skilled and efficient employees are: Tool and die makers, machinists, assemblers, polishers, buffers, lathe hands, molders, machine operators, planers, scrapers, screw machine operators, drill press operators, sheet metal workers and tool designers.

Meanwhile employers, it is found, are doing their part to supply this need. There have been few if any recruits in the metal trades, for example, during the last seven years. It is estimated that the rate of depletion in the ranks of skilled labor generally, through decease, going on relief, and refusual or inability to work, has amounted to five per cent a year.

The absence of immigration also of course has reduced the usual flow of skilled laborers and apprentices. Formerly the skilled mechanics in the metal trades were recruited largely from the Scandinavian countries, Germany, England, and Scotland. There was such a need for these men that in the old days, it is recounted, they were met and employed right at the docks.

The employers are doing all they can to train through apprenticeship and by means of special schools. Some of the larger industries have cooperated with the public schools and are developing skilled workers from the more adaptable students who have graduated or are ready to graduate. Several cases have been recently cited of students being placed in factories where they were specifically asked for, to train them for jobs.

Several of the largest plants, particularly those making electrical supplies and large printing establishments, have schools for apprentices whose value has been recognized by public school authorities.

"Just how far the place of skilled workers can be filled by those who are on relief," the association says, "is the question which does not seem to be thoroughly settled. Employers who have been interviewed say that the best mechanics, outside of the building trades, have never been unemployed and that the less skillful and those with little or no ambition were the ones who were laid off during the depression. Some of these still are on relief."

Rise in Yugoslavia's Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — There are some unmistakable indications that the economic situation in Yugoslavia as in most of southeast Europe, is improving, but still the standard of living in many parts of the country is very low. An encouraging feature of the situation is that more attention is being given to raising this standard than formerly.

Official data show that Yugoslavia's volume of foreign trade has increased by 10 per cent and that the balance continues favorable. The price of farm land has gone up by 60 per cent and farm products are bringing better prices. Higher grain prices have brought money to the peasants and consequently new orders to both manufacturers and merchants.

Still, in spite of this, the agriculturists in many areas are barely above the level of subsistence. Investigations published in a book entitled "How the People Live" show that most of the Croats are too poor to have beds. Many have but one change of clothes, dwell in the most wretched of huts and live largely from corn meal.

Hrvastski Dnevnik, leading Croat daily, reports that peasants in the Dalmatian mountains near Sibanik have an income of one and a half American cents a day. This is a poor district, but is not much different from many mountain areas.

Low Return for Eggs

Another issue of this paper states that farm hands in certain places receive from 6 to 18 cents a day, without food. At market places, also, village women, after tramping 10 miles from their homes, get only half a cent each for their eggs.

In the most thickly settled parts of Croatia, the average holding of a peasant family is less than three acres of land, and the soil is not very fertile. Living on three thin acres is extremely meager.

However, what is new in the situation is not that eggs sell for less than a cent, or that a family must live on three acres or that most peasants have to dwell in bare huts, but that many responsible leaders in Yugoslavia are aroused by these facts and are trying to change them. The Croatian peasant movement is regarded by many as Yugoslavia's greatest social force.

$11 a Month for Workers

The situation of the workers in the cities is not much better. The government paper in Belgrade, for example, has published data showing that the wages of the construction laborers have been raised by 15 per cent, yet the average monthly income for a worker family is only $11, which is not half of the recognized minimum wage required for "decent human living."

The Central Secretariat for the Chamber of Labor reports that of the 600,000 industrial laborers 420,000 receive less than the "existence minimum." Of all the workers in the Kingdom, only 110,000 receive enough to support a family decently, it is stated.

Generally speaking, in peasant lands workers are underpaid. They supplement their low wages with potatoes, corn and cabbage raised on tiny farms.

WPA Projects Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—WPA projects in sections of South Carolina where labor is needed to harvest crops have been suspended by order of Lawrence M. Pinckney, State administrator. "District directors have been instructed to suspend operations in localities where there is a labor shortage," he said, "and they have been notified to have work stopped as long as farm labor is needed."

Can Almost Stamp It Out at Noon

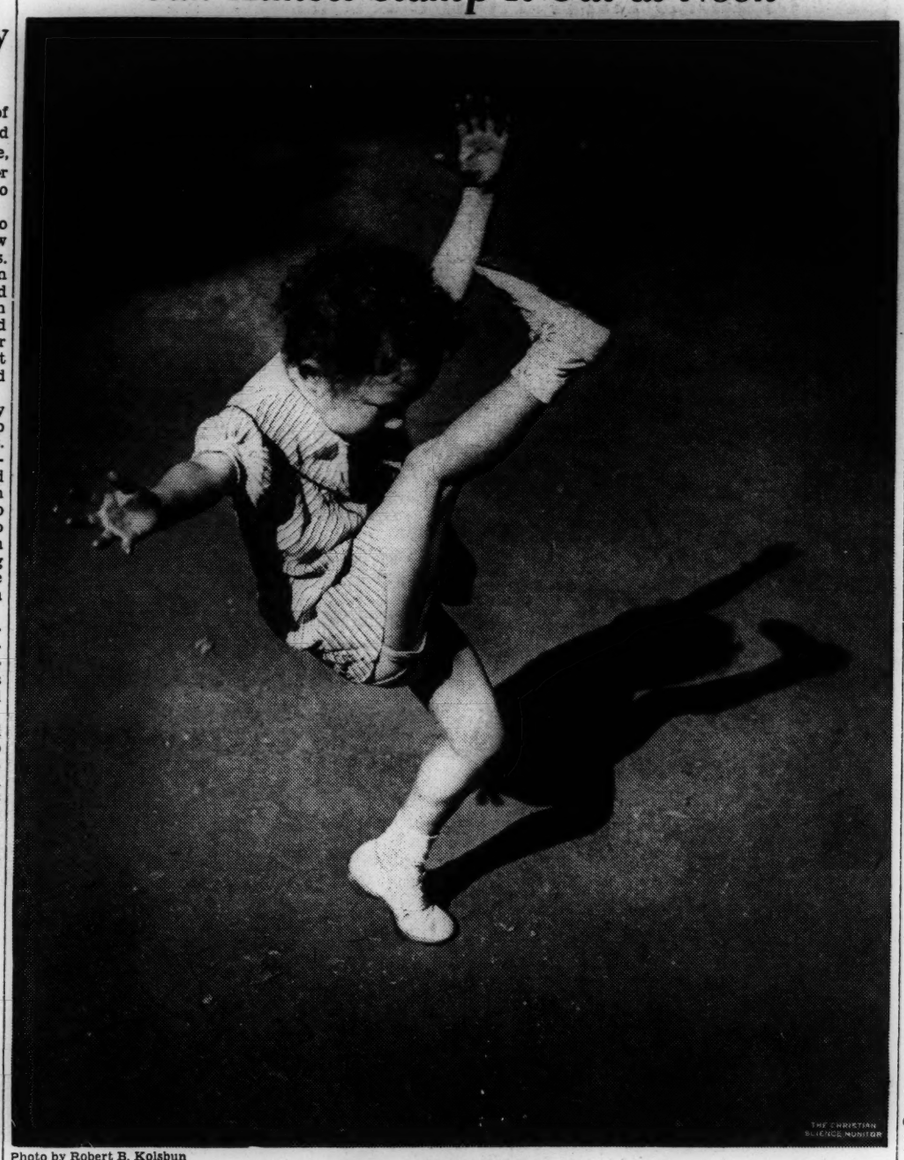


Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

My Shadow

Everyday Adventures
First of Eight Poem-Pictorials

My shadow kicks and runs with me,
About the yard, along the walk.
Sometimes I say, "I'll tire him."
But daddy laughs: "Just hear her talk!"

I tried it once. We went for miles.
He never lagged nor slowed his feet.
But as the sun went down, for fun,
He hid somewhere along the street.

I went alone the miles to home.
It was a long and weary way.
I didn't see him all that night,
But he came laughing back next day.

Colette M. Kolsbun

Sherrill Hailed In Cincinnati On Return as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22—Continued non-partisan and business-like operations of this municipality seems assured, after six uncertain weeks, by the return to the city managership of the man who took the helm on Jan. 1, 1926, at the start of the Council-Manager government and at the end of boss and party-machine rule.

The City Council has named Col. C. O. Sherrill to succeed Clarence A. Dykstra, who resigned as City Manager in April to take the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. This action ended the long deadlock over the appointment of a successor, caused by a four-four division in the Council.

The Council, which has remained an eight-man body since its ninth member, an independent, was elected to Congress last fall, now includes four members of the citizens-charter committee, the group that introduced the reform government, and four regular Republicans. This four-four division, which had obstructed a decision on filling the vacancy in the Council's own ranks, appeared likely to keep the city managerless, possibly until next November's election, when the citizens would again have the chance to elect a full nine-man council.

The issue before the City Council was not whether the city should change its form of government, nor was either group attempting to bring forth any totally incompetent candidate. Anxiety among citizens who wanted no backward step, however, rose, because there were demands for local appointees and a bickering back and forth as to whether this prospect was a Democrat or a Republican and whether he would represent this faction or that. The six weeks of indecision showed a trend away from that original demand for an out-of-town expert, unattached to any local group and not obligated to any faction. This had characterized the two selections of the first City Managers here, and had contributed much to the success of the city manager plan.

But Cincinnati was definitely committed to good government, and its citizens would brook no compromise. They became vocal, and Colonel Sherrill proved the answer for the deadlocked Council.

To the man in the street, Colonel Sherrill presents a leader who knows how to engineer a big job. He had once demonstrated to the people what it means to run a city's varied services as a business organization, and he showed them the benefits of municipal government without partisanship and favoritism. His return has been heralded as a fortunate move, and as a guaranty that good government will continue as it began, 11 years ago.

Northern England Gets Ready For 'Great Yorkshire' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—A vital stimulus to agriculture in the north of England is the "Great Yorkshire" Show which is to be held here this year July 13-15. The show is always an important social event of the season in the north, but this year it has special significance for, besides 1937 being Coronation year, it marks the centenary of the foundation of the society which organizes the "Great Yorkshire."

Yorkshire, the largest shire in England, is called the county of the "Broadacres," so it is natural that agriculture should play an important part in its economy.

The show was started to stimulate interest in the farming industry, and aid farmers in the discovery and use of better methods. It was first held in the yard of the Cavalry Barracks at York in August, 1938. The society had been founded a year earlier, the object of the promoters being to do for Yorkshire agriculture what had already been done for farming in Scotland by the Highland Society.

Could even the most optimistic of those men stroll into the show on the Knaresmire at York this year, he would be astonished by the harvest that has sprung from the modest seeds sown at that first meeting at the Black Swan.

Liberal Prizes Offered

The show furnishes examples of the high standard which modern stock raising has reached, the production of clean milk and the raising of foodstuffs, and the society is being rewarded a hundredfold, for its influence is seen on every farm in the county.

No less remarkable is the progress on its financial side, and so well managed has it been by a succession of Yorkshire landowners, yeomen farmers and practical agriculturists, that it is able to offer a substantial sum in prizes.

All types of horses are to be represented in the great parade ring, claimed to be the largest horse ring of any show in England, and all the leading breeds of cattle—the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Friesian, and the Channel Island breeds, are also to be paraded here.

There are to be jumping competitions and a display of trick riding by the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards. The regimental band is to play at intervals on the three days of the show. The Royal Signals from Catterick Camp are to give motorcycle displays on the second and third days.

Town of Wood and Canvas

The Yorkshire showyard is a small self-contained town, occupying a site of nearly 50 acres, crowded with buildings. Every detail has been carefully planned, its execution employing an army of joiners and workmen for months. This town of wood and canvas has taken nearly 1000 tons of timber in its making.

A covered stand 200 yards in length with tier upon tier of seats enables the visitor to disregard the weather. The covered shedding is to accommodate 550 horses, 450 cattle, 200 sheep, and goats, hounds, poultry and pigeons, and there are to be 300 stands for machinery and implements.

Especially attractive are the educational stands, comprising interesting exhibits from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, representative stands from the various marketing boards, and exhibits from Leeds University. Here one finds the valuable results of research workers in agriculture, and rural industries are represented by the Women's Rural Institute.

In addition to its educational value the "Great Yorkshire" Show is a social event—a wonderful summer day's excursion of varied interest and constant entertainment, with all the amenities of a country club. When one has spent sufficient time seeing the animals, there are endless other sources of interest, including the fine flower show.

The lay-out of the show is attractive; the pavilions with their lawns and flower beds; the dining rooms to cater for all; the merchants' stands.

Always welcome to visitors are the rooms provided by various societies and clubs, among which is the Christian Science rest room.

Canada's Indians to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. — Grey Owl, noted Indian writer and advocate of wild animal conservation, will attend the grand assembly of Indians from all parts of Canada to be held in North Battleford on Aug. 2 and 3. The meeting will discuss phases of Indian life in Canada and suggestions for improving their conditions.

Ideal
HOTEL LOCATION
in
NEW YORK
AT A REASONABLE COST TO YOU
In addition to its ideal location and reasonable rates, The Shelton Hotel offers such EXTRA FACILITIES as a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, solarium, at NO EXTRA COST. Rooms with bath from $3 a day.
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

Musicians Seek To Curb Inroads Of 'Canned' Music

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22 (AP)—Organized musicians decided at their recent convention here that their colleagues who make "canned" music have been tooting the craft out of millions of dollars in wages.

James C. Petrillo of Chicago, who blows a trumpet, told the American Federation of Musicians that one recording which paid an orchestra from $1000 to $1500 meant a loss of $1,500,000 in wages by the time the record was discarded.

Mr. Petrillo said he had decided long ago he wouldn't trumpet for canned music and persuaded his fellow musicians in Chicago, where he is president of the union, to ban it also. The proposal to control canned music competition now rests before the federation's international executive board at New York.

In brief, the proposal would require a radio station broadcasting recorded music to have the same number of musicians as made the record "stand by" for the broadcast. If 10 musicians played for the recording, the radio station would have to pay wages to 10 musicians each time the record was played. A similar regulation would apply to theaters charging more than a 25-cent admission price. Recordings for home use and for foreign export would be permitted.

Mexico Offers Summer Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The opening of the seventeenth annual session of the National University of Mexico summer school has been announced for July 5. The courses offered will be of a popular as well as academic nature and are designed to attract foreign students and travelers interested in Mexico.

Particular stress is laid upon the knowledge and enjoyment of Mexico which those who are not interested in working for college credits may obtain. Many general courses are given in English and the university maintains a sight-seeing service it considers of equal importance to its lectures in an understanding of Mexico's past and present.

Among the noncredit courses which are popular with foreigners studying in Mexico are those devoted to native folklore and arts and crafts. For those interested in obtaining college credits, both graduate and undergraduate courses are offered. These include extensive surveys of Spanish and Mexican cultural and scientific subjects, as well as a limited number of courses in French and German.

Teachers' Retirement Act Plans Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Plans for the administration of the new Utah teachers' retirement act are being prepared by a reorganized board.

Railroad Abandons Manhattan Transfer In Favor of New Terminal in Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Manhattan Transfer, elongated island in the New Jersey Meadows seven miles west of New York, around which so many tales of mystery have been written has faded from the transportation picture with its abandonment by the Pennsylvania system with the opening of "one of the world's most modern and highly concentrated" rail centers in Newark, N. J.

All trains using the Pennsylvania system in and out of New York have for 27 years stopped at Manhattan Transfer, and frequently persons who wished to avoid the Pennsylvania terminal here have alighted from in-bound trains at the Transfer or boarded trains there for west-bound trips. Manhattan Transfer was the point too where westbound trains changed from electric locomotives to steam, and east-bound trains from steam to electric. It was at Manhattan Transfer, also, that incoming travelers got their first glimpse of the tall skyscrapers of Manhattan Island.

The new terminal at Newark was described by the Pennsylvania Railroad as everything such a rail focal point should be; as "a dream come true"; as "what a few men of imagination, vision and courage conceived 20 years ago—a centralized transportation system for northern New Jersey, radiating from Newark."

It was made possible because of a "joint pledge, the joint partnership, of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the city of Newark."

"On its part," the announcement says, "the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to build a magnificent station—today the most modern in America and Europe. To make this mammoth station the terminus of all arteries of transportation that the city of Newark envisioned—trains, subways, trolleys, buses, automobiles—required the Pennsylvania Railroad to reorganize on a gigantic scale its own mighty transportation facilities, all without disturbing the enormous traffic daily flowing over its lines between East and West and North and South.

"It meant the building of railroad lift bridges over the Passaic river the like of which had never been seen before in the world. It meant the abolition of old traditions and landmarks—Park Place, the Newark Terminal of Newark-New York Rapid Transit service and Manhattan Transfer, interchange point for Pennsylvania Railroad uptown-and-downtown service to New York City. It meant multiplying the trackage and platform space at the new station at least threefold.

"On its part, the city planned to build something it never had before—a subway—and to reorganize and re-route its trolley and bus lines so that virtually all major arteries flowed into this vast terminal. In this Public Service Company of New Jersey gladly co-operated."

Canal Zone Is Goal Of Navy Mass Flight

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 22 (AP)—Twelve giant Navy flying boats were roaring last night toward the fleet air base at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, 3000 miles away on the longest nonstop mass flight in United States naval history.

All 12 were in the air by 11:44 a. m. (2:44 p. m. eastern standard time). An hour and a half later they were sighted over Point San Quentin, 180 miles south.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of aircraft, base force, said he believed the flight would be completed within 24 hours. Almost the entire distance is over water, the route following the coast of Mexico and Central America.

The flight was termed a "routine delivery" of planes by naval authorities.

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, try stopping at the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable. Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates. No liquor. 534 Beacon St at Charlesgate East.
Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River

GROTON INN
GROTON, MASS.
Ideally situated on Route 119, approaching the Mohawk Trail. Excellent food. Golf course.
J. HAROLD MARRIOTT

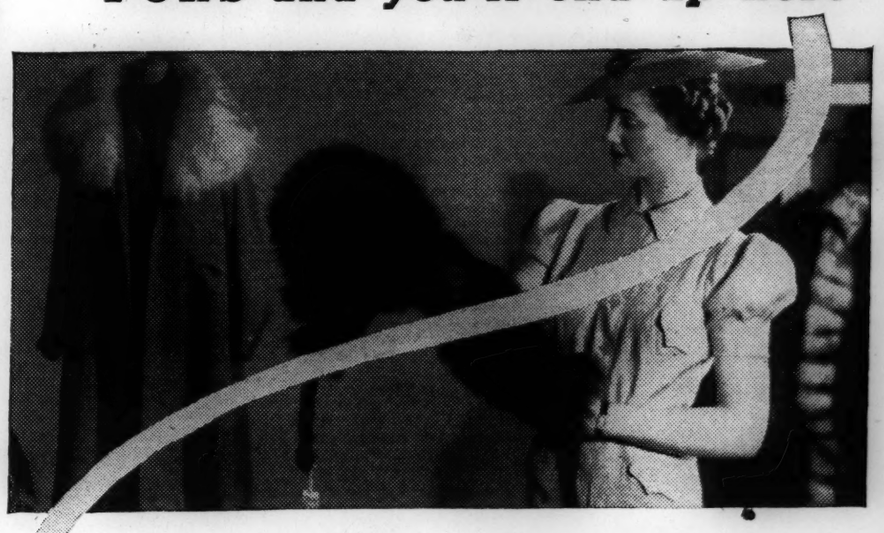
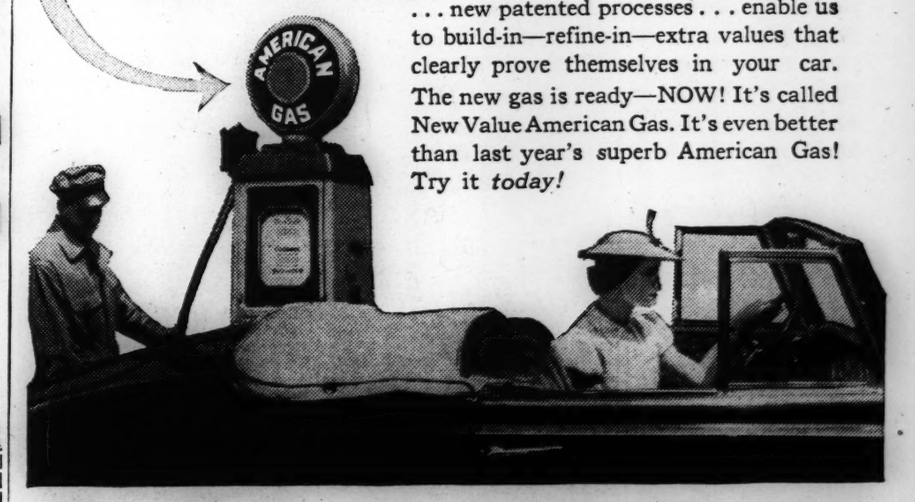
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
HERE vacation funds provide more fun. Concerts, dances, game rooms, Our own cabana colony. Grand food. Christian Science Church nearby.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND
CAPE COD, NEWPORT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD NANTUCKET

A smooth overnight journey via the popular inland water route . . . to or from your favorite summer rendezvous in New England! Excellent train and motor coach connections for all points. Connections for early steamer to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.
Entertainment, dancing, delicious food . . . and a good night's sleep enroute!
FALL RIVER LINE
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Autos Carried Low Rates

FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. (D. S. T.)
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time)

Round the Scenic Circle OF THE WEST
Why not swing 'round the big Wonder-Circle this Summer—out through Colorado to San Francisco, or through the magic Southwest via the Golden State Route direct to Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara.
CALIFORNIA
Very low fares—and air-conditioned luxury en route. Between Chicago and California three fast trains—the all-Pullman Golden State Limited, the de luxe Chair-Tourist Car Californian, and the Apache, catering to all classes of travel.
You can visit Salt Lake City and marvelous
YELLOWSTONE
Our most phenomenal National Park. Include also the inspiring grandeur of the Rockies in
COLORADO
Between Chicago and Denver or Colorado Springs, the air-conditioned Rocky Mountain Limited, long time favorite of Colorado visitors.
GO ONE WAY—RETURN THE OTHER
Exact fares furnished promptly on request. Ask also about low-cost all-expense tours.
Rock Island
MAIL THIS COUPON
T. J. GLANCY, D.F.& P.A.
Rock Island Lines
408-10 Old South Bldg., Boston
Phone: Liberty 4566-7
Please quote fares and forward literature on ☐ California, ☐ Yellowstone, ☐ Colorado, ☐ All-Expense Tours. Check booklets desired.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....143

Dear Madam:
Buy GAS as carefully as you buy FURS and you'll end up here

You don't buy furs from every Tom, Dick and Harry! You buy carefully! Follow the same thinking in gasoline buying! It's a big item in your family budget!
But remember, there's a new measure of value in regular gasoline now! Recent scientific developments . . . new, improved equipment . . . new patented processes . . . enable us to build-in—refine-in—extra values that clearly prove themselves in your car. The new gas is ready—NOW! It's called New Value American Gas. It's even better than last year's superb American Gas! Try it *today!*


New Value AMERICAN GAS
ON SALE FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA — AT "THE SIGN OF GREATER VALUES"
American Oil Co.—Also Maker of Amoco-Gas..World's Finest Motor Fuel
AMOCO

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS LTD
The Daimler Lanchester Distributors
56-58 RENSHAW ST LIVERPOOL and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT

1837 "GREAT YORKSHIRE" 1937
CENTENARY SHOW
KNAVESMIRE, YORK JULY 13-14-15
TRICK AND MUSICAL RIDING DISPLAYS by the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards on each day of the Show (By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel H. O. Wiley, M. C., and Officers.)
MOTOR CYCLE DISPLAYS by the Royal Corps of Signals on the second and third days of the Show. (By kind permission of Brigadier F. A. Heymann O.B.E. and Officers.)
Exhibits of Live Stock, Implements, Hives and Honey, Wool, Forestry, Poultry and Pigeons, Rural Industries, Horse Shoeing Competitions, Jumping, Foxhounds, Flower Show, Butter Making, Young Judges' Competition
PRICES OF ADMISSION: First Day 5/-; Second Day 2/6; Third Day 2/-. (Children under 12 Half-Price.)
Plan of Grand Stand and Season Tickets at Messrs. John Gray & Sons, 35 Coney St., York. Reduced rates for tickets purchased before day of opening from the City Treasurer, St. Leonards, York.
THE BAND OF THE 5TH ROYAL INNISKILLING DRAGOON GUARDS will play at intervals on each day of the Show. (By kind permsion of Lieut Colonel H. O. Wiley, M.C., and Officers.) Bandmaster: Mr. N. M. RICHARDSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
A. S. CAVERS (Secretary)
ST. LEONARDS, YORK H. A. S

McDonalds Limited
FOUNDED 1826
A Family Establishment of unique standing — famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear. Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14, James Street, Harrogate, and 21-31, Buchanan Street, Glasgow

MAIDS' AFTERNOON OUTFIT

Comprising smartly cut art. silk Poplin Dress in Green, Brown, Navy, Wine or Black, and dainty Apron Set in white or coffee coloured fancy lawn or cambric. Dress length, 46 and 48 inches. The complete outfit price
16/11
Schofields
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

Marshall & Snelgrove MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions and Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE James Street
• SCARBOROUGH St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD 32, Fargate
• YORK 14, Lendal

Strike of Seamen On Eastern Lines Settled by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Following mediation by the National Labor Relations Board here, the six-day strike which had tied up vessels of the Eastern Steamship Lines in four ports was ended today and seven ships were released by striking mariners.

The dispute centered on employment of nine engine crew workers who were members of the National Maritime Union when the lines were under contract to give the rival International Seamen's Union preference in hiring.

Faced with the threat the crew would strike unless the nine were discharged, the management refused to dismiss the men and ran into a series of retaliatory strikes on other vessels.

The agreement ending the current tie-up was reached when Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, director of the labor board here, brought line executives and union leaders together late yesterday.

Having anticipated establishment of state industrial relations machinery by more than a year, New York City's industrial relations board will bow out of the picture July 1 and hand over its record of 187 settlements in employer-employee disputes involving 75,000 workers to the New York State Board of Mediation set up by the 1937 Legislature.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, whose action in drafting citizens for a "labor panel" was one of several ways in which his administration has shown striking emulation of Federal policies as they have developed under the New Deal, announced today the retirement of the body in order to avoid conflict with the Federal and State mediation boards now functioning in the industrial field.

Burton A. Zorn, executive director of the board, which was organized to represent the public, employers and employees, will, however, continue as liaison officer on labor matters between the city administration and the state board and a "moderator" in the case of strikes as well as keeping up to date data on labor and living conditions in the city. Members of the panel, too, will continue to be available for emergency service, the Mayor rating its activities as "among the outstanding accomplishments in mediation, arbitration and the settlement of labor disputes."

Ohio Guardsmen Ready to Prevent Plant Reopenings

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 22 (AP)—Ohio national guardsmen reached here early today under proclamation of Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio to prevent the scheduled re-opening of four steel plants.

The first contingent rolled up to the doors of the Campbell plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company at 6:45 a. m. Steel-helmeted troopers, 20 men and four officers, climbed out of two olive-drab trucks.

Scores of special deputies sped to the outskirts shortly after dawn to halt a motorcade "invasion" of some 2000 rubber workers from Akron, Ohio, come to town to support C. I. O. steel strikers. More than 100 motorcars, loaded with strike sympathizers, were turned back.

"It's all called off, boys," the deputies told them. "The Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plants aren't going to open. The militia's coming in. Turn back."

Hundreds of children in the crowd clapped their hands as trim guard officers leaped from trucks and saluted Mayor John J. Borak and his civic reception committee. Other units of the 4800 national guardsmen ordered into the strike besieged Mahoning Valley region by Governor Davey were delayed by floods in central Ohio.

The night passed without any recorded instance of violence. A total of 113 arrests, mostly held on suspicion or for carrying concealed weapons, was announced by sheriff forces and police.

The assembly of weapons confiscated included home-made dynamite bombs, black pepper, baseball bats, blackjacks, and Indian club, gas pipe, hat pins, pistols, army rifles dating back to the World War days, and a razor-sharp bolo knife.

Harlan County Mine Supervisor Indicted

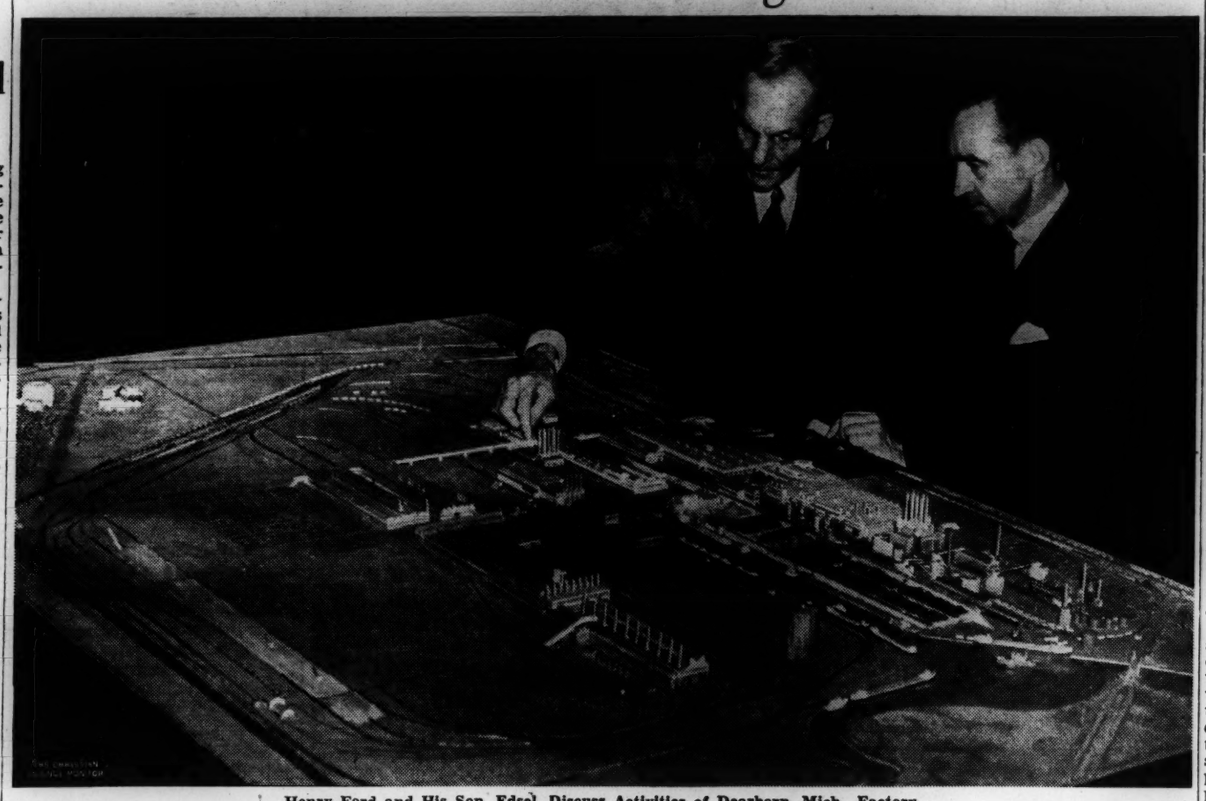
WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Ted Creech, mine superintendent from Harlan County, Ky., was indicted yesterday on charges of perjury.

A Federal grand jury took the action as a result of statements he made April 16, while the Senate Civil Liberties committee was investigating charges that Kentucky coal operators suppressed labor unions through "terrorism."

TIGER SAUCE
one of FLETCHERS' delicious sauces
SELBY, ENG.
LARGE BOTTLE: 4½D

Famous for 70 years for LADIES' SHOES
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST · MANCHESTER

Model of Ford River Rouge Plant



Henry Ford and His Son, Edsel, Discuss Activities of Dearborn, Mich., Factory

Founder of the Automobile Concern and His Son Are Shown Above in an Informal Pose as They Discuss a Scale Model of the Company's Home Operations. The Model, Built to Scale to Show Every Operation of the 1096-Acre Plant, Will Be Among Ford Exhibits at Paris During the International Exposition, Where Matford, the French Ford Motor Company, Has Planned a Private Exhibit. In Contrast to the Size of the Present Factory Is the Tiny Model of the First Ford Shop, a One-Story Brick Shed Which Appears as a Dot on the Black Square in Front of Edsel Ford's Left Hand. It Was in This Shed That the First Ford Car Was Completed in 1896

Peaceful Spread Stressed by C. I. O. In Southern Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 22—Few or no sit-down strikes and a comparative lack of violence are envisioned by industrial observers here as the C. I. O. advances in its current attempt to unionize textile labor in the South.

Terming itself the "textile center of the South," Greenville and the surrounding section is a hotbed of T. W. O. C. activity, and organizers, with two mills already signed up, are expected to begin negotiations with scores of plants. A number of mill men are accepting the idea of dealing with organized labor as inevitable, T. W. O. C. workers are recruiting members on a "we-don't-want-strikes" pledge, and except in isolated cases nothing comparable to the costly disorders of the 1934 general strike seems likely.

Organizers See Success

Whether the C. I. O. drive will succeed is still a question, but many believe the moderation of Sidney Hillman in directing the campaign, the growing conviction on the part of manufacturers that to play ball with John L. Lewis may be the best way to avert violence, and the widespread conviction of textile workers the Government approves of the C. I. O., will result eventually in the first wide-scale unionization of southern textile labor.

On the other hand many manufacturers are matching C. I. O. propaganda with skillful company propaganda, and picked employees are "talking down" the C. I. O. Union organizers admit little wage-and-hour dissatisfaction exists in southern mills (initial strategy of nearly all manufacturers was two wage increases earlier in the year) but urge organization as the only sure way of holding present gains and point out that if fear of organization already has won much for the workers they may gain more by achieving actual unionization.

Conservatism Stressed

Mindful that southern textile workers never have made good "sticking" union material and that thousands disapproved the costly U. T. W. blunders of 1934, C. I. O. leaders stress the "conservative" nature of their campaign, insist they are working as eagerly as manufacturers to avert strikes, and are charging only 50-cent membership fees and no dues until "after recognition."

At only two mills—one in Bennettsville, S. C., the other in Huntsville, Ala.—has the T. W. O. C. secured recognition (plus a 40-hour week and 12 to 20 per cent wage increases). The moment is arriving, however, for the big offensive.

Court Condemns Sit-Down

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Three thousand persons massed near the Apex Company mill today to protest an order by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to oust 250 sit-downers who have been in the plant since May 6. There was no disorder.

M. Herbert Syme and Robert von Moschzisker, former chief justice of the State Supreme Court, counsel for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers against which the order was directed, prepared to have set aside temporarily the circuit court's order by petitioning a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ordered yesterday that 250 sit-down strikers be ousted from the Apex Hosiery Mill and denounced the conduct of the strikers as lawless and criminal.

The ruling reversed an opinion by District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick, that the strike was not in restraint of interstate commerce and was not in the jurisdiction of federal courts. The circuit court's opinion, written by Judge J. Warren Davis, reviewed claims of the company that the plant and machinery was damaged by a rush of hosiery workers into the mill on May 6.

"Public opinion will sympathize with labor in using every fair, just and legal means to secure and protect its rights, but public opinion—and this includes the same, sober, thoughtful and law-abiding elements of labor—will feel outraged at the lawless conduct of the defendants, which, if tolerated, would strike down American institutions, flout long-cherished principles of even-handed justice and destroy the foundations of the Government itself," the opinion said.

"A few sit-downers are keeping 2500 persons, who were entirely satisfied with their positions, from working and from earning an honest living for themselves and their families.

"If an employer had denied to labor any rights, the Wagner Act provided an orderly way of calling him to account. Instead of resorting to this act, the defendants, by force and violence, sought to compel the employer and its employees to do what the Wagner Act does not countenance and what the true judgment of every true friend of labor and of all good men condemns as wrong both in policy and in principle.

"Underlying this case is a question of whether a few lawless individuals . . . should be permitted, by assuming the name of a union, to deprive all others of their means of livelihood, and compel them to contribute of their earnings to self-styled leaders."

Hawaii Plans Labor Forums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Inaugurating a campaign to organize all workers along industrial lines, labor leaders in Hawaii have announced plans for an adult education program to promote a broader, more intelligent public interest in labor problems.

Permission has been granted for use of public school facilities for a series of public forums at which labor problems, particularly as they apply to the territory, will be discussed.

This attempt to make Hawaii intelligently labor-conscious is one of the primary projects being undertaken by the newly organized Hawaiian Federation of Labor.

Plans of the federation were formulated during the recent National Labor Relations Board hearings in Honolulu when Hawaii's labor problems were brought to the attention of the public in newspaper accounts of the board's investigations.

Maritime Unions Active

No sooner had the federation been drafted on paper than it became apparent that the same clash between mainland labor interests was to be echoed in Hawaii.

Maritime union agents, who in the past two years have been militantly active in attempting to organize Hawaii's waterfront industries, came out for a platform and organization which would point to an ultimate tie-up with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Representatives of the older unions such as the carpenters, bricklayers and hodcarriers, remained cold to this proposal and so far have given little indication of their willingness to join the federation.

At present the federation is dominated by the waterfront unions which are making progress in a campaign to recruit Honolulu's wharfmen, bargemen, tugboat operators, and warehousemen.

The federation's constitution provides that the organization shall be divided into five districts including the islands of Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Hawaii and Kauai. Each district is to elect its own officers and executive board and shall function as a collective bargaining agency for workers within its area. Presiding over the entire federation will be a set of officers and a central executive board. This board is to have headquarters in Honolulu and will not assume power to negotiate agreements or settle disputes for any federation district unless the executive board of that district has failed to reach a satisfactory arrangement with employers.

Membership Restrictions

At first it was the plan of the organizers to admit to membership any worker in the islands regardless of his union affiliation. But this plan has since been modified and it is now intended not to take into the federation anyone unless he is, or can become a member of, some organized unit, such as the longshoremen, warehousemen or bargemen.

Faced with division of opinion within their own ranks which threatened a collapse of the federation almost before it was organized, leaders of the movement decided their efforts to recruit support should be paralleled by an educational program which would acquaint the public with what was being done and at the same time enlist the interest of individuals and groups which might not otherwise have any contact with the federation.

Beauty and Postage Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—More beautiful postage stamps are being demanded of the Post Office Department by collectors gathered here for the National Stamp Congress.

The conferees, who received a cordial greeting from their fellow-philatelist, President Roosevelt, voiced general dissatisfaction with the department's recent fondness for commemorative issues. Collectors, it was stated repeatedly, are not interested in them. The large numbers in which they are issued detract from their value.

In spite of the opposition, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced simultaneously that a new Northwest Territory commemorative stamp would be placed on sale for the first time at New York and at Marietta, Ohio, on July 13. The stamp, to be issued in connection with the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the establishment of the old Northwest Territory, will be blue, of three-cent denomination.

Philatelic delegates displayed little confidence that the forthcoming stamp would be any less of a "postal monstrosity" than many of its predecessors, which they described as historically inaccurate, badly drawn, overcrowded and "sloppily printed."

Cecil Detron, of Detroit, told the conference that "more and more American stamp collectors are turning to foreign issues because of the inability of this country to produce satisfactory stamps." Few European collectors find American stamps worth collecting from an artistic standpoint, he declared.

The Post Office Department was accused by H. S. Wagner, of Akron, Ohio, of being more interested in the revenue the commemorative stamps brought in than their beauty.

Passage of the Duffy-Hayden bill lifting the ban on publication of American stamp designs in newspapers and periodicals was advocated.

Queen Mary Gives Books To Liverpool Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Queen Mary has presented to the Liverpool Public Museum two books that belonged to King George VI as an infant. They are on view in the museum's children's corner.

One, given to the King when he was six, is "Our Flags," an illustrated volume on the history of the various flags and standards, written by Rear Admiral Sir Eardley Wilmot, and having the inscription, "Prince Albert—From H. P. Hansell, June 12, 1902." Mr. Hansell was the Royal tutor.

Queen Alexandra was the donor of the other volume. This is "The Little Folks Fairy Stories," and the inscription is written in pencil, "For dear little Bertie, from Granny."

6500 Coal Miners Strike In Pennsylvania Collieries

TAMAQUA, Penna., June 22 (AP)—Renewing a controversy over quitting time, 6500 Panther Creek Valley miners struck today in five collieries of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company.

The strike started yesterday at the Lansford plant and spread to the mines at Tamaqua, Seek, Coaldale, and Nesquehoning.

Short-Week Drive Gains at Geneva; British Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 22—The drive for a 40-hour week in the textile, chemical, and printing industries today reached a hopeful stage. The International Labor Conference adopted the textile convention, 88 to 41, after passing the two others on first reading.

For adoption, the vote must be by two-thirds majority. Seventy-six is needed for the required two thirds.

The chemical industry convention received 62 to 31, and the printing industry, 66 to 41.

These conventions represent the latest advance in efforts to apply the 40-hour week to specific industries on an international scale. At the conference of two years ago, the 40-hour week was approved "in principle." This meant that no convention was adopted for specific industries.

Compromise in 1935

That early advance was in itself a compromise, since the champions of the 40-hour week sought its application to industries.

One of the factors hindering adoption of industrial conventions has been the divergence of viewpoint between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. London, with its Conservative Government, is less willing than the dominions to grant Labor's demands. India sides with Britain in this respect.

In New Zealand, Canada and Australia, on the other hand, governments of labor or socialist complexion have come to power in recent years. They have sought to apply the 40-hour week for themselves, and to promote it on a world scale.

The issue came to a focus at Washington early this year in the World Textile Conference, called under auspices of the International Labor Office. Labor sought a 40-hour convention for the textile industry.

Start Made at Washington

United States delegates backed Labor's demand, as did the French under the inspiration of the Blum Government, then in the midst of its social program. Italy also lent her support to the shorter work week.

With the head start of the Washington conference to drive it on, the 40-hour campaign figured prominently in the opening of the current I. L. O. conference. Opposition has narrowed until British dominion spokesmen blame London and India for withholding the decisive votes.

In Geneva's view, the 40-hour week is an integral part of the program for relieving world unemployment. Other parts of the program include large-scale public works and minimum wages.

Basic Wage in New Zealand

New Zealand has been most outspoken in criticizing London's policy, which is seen as dominated by conservative employers. New Zealand has applied the 40-hour week extensively. The whole civil service was recently switched to the 5-day, 40-hour schedule. The New Zealand Industrial Commission also recently declared a basic wage for all adult workers, men and women.

Australia has been more divided than New Zealand on the 40-hour week, but it has extensive support there.

Ontario, Canada, has extended its code, including the 40-hour week for the women's clothing industry, through 1937. The five-day week was specified, with minimum wages. Other parts of Canada are also favorable to the shorter week.

S. W. O. C. Signs Contract With Pittsburgh Steel

PITTSBURGH, June 22 (AP)—Steel Workers Organizing Committee signed an exclusive collective bargaining contract with Pittsburgh Steel Company, affecting 6000 workers in plants at Monessen and Allenport, Penna.

Roosevelt Appeal To Steel Leaders Is Aid to Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Following further intervention by President Roosevelt in the steel strike late last night in a last-moment effort to keep Youngstown, Ohio, steel plants closed by voluntary action of the employers, James A. Farley, Postmaster General, appeared in court here today to defend his department against charges of permitting labor censorship of the mails made against him by the same employers who refused to close their plants.

A further labor development of the day here was the disclosure at C. I. O. headquarters that a group of organizers would be sent throughout the country soon to enlist members in its newest affiliate, the United Federal Workers of America.

The President's message paved the way for the invocation of martial law by Gov. Martin Davey and the use of troops to prevent the attempted opening which undoubtedly would have led to some degree of violence..

Two motives, it is clear here now, are behind this move. First is the obvious intent to prevent the development of a situation which would in all probability have led to violence. Second, is the unstated determination of the Administration to prevent the breaking of the strike by the methods which employers commonly have used in the past.

Situation Reversed

Heretofore the normal condition in American strikes has been the use of troops to prevent interference by strikers with operation of striked-closed plants by strike-breakers and loyal workers. Today the situation in Youngstown and in Johnstown, Penna., is a complete reversal. Reports from Youngstown this morning indicate pickets went home with relief as soon as troops arrived. They knew their task of keeping the plants closed had been taken over by the military. The pendulum has swung full over. Government is no longer being used today, as it was often in the past, exclusively for the benefit of the employer in his clashes with labor.

The President's messages were sent out from the White House at 11:30 o'clock last night after the Federal Mediation Board had advised the White House that its requests to the employers to keep the plants closed today had been rejected and that they would be opened unless stronger action were taken.

The White House promptly responded with a telegram dispatched both to Mr. Girdler and Mr. Purnell.

Davey Sends Troops

Determination of the employers to proceed with their attempted opening was thus put in the light of a defiance both of the mediation board and the wishes of the President. When no indication of compliance was received from the employers, Governor Davey declared martial law and sent troops to keep the plants closed.

That all the steps in this procedure were taken as part of a plan of operation in which the White House participated is clear. It was confirmed there this morning that the President was in telephone communication with Governor Davey before the latter decreed martial law. In high Administration circles it is accepted as axiomatic that the attitude of the employers in the current steel strike is in effect, even if perhaps not technically, a defiance of the National Labor Relations Act. The President is determined this effort will not succeed.

The editorial reaction throughout the press was generally unfavorable to the President's action. But this made no impression at the White House where the situation is seen from a somewhat different point of view than that of editorial writers.

Stand Made Clear

This point of view now is that Mr. Girdler of Republic Steel and the other employers involved have made quite clear by statements to the mediation board yesterday what has been felt to be the case here all along—namely, that they had no intention of entering into any agreement with the union whatever, oral or written. Had the employer position been merely a refusal to sign a written agreement, they would have been on solid legal ground prepared for them by Chief Justice Hughes in the April 12 decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Wagner Act.

But Mr. Girdler, particularly, made it clear that he had no intention of making an agreement. This, the Administration feels, clearly constitutes a violation of the spirit and intent of the act which calls for at least an attempt on the part of both sides to reach an agreement, shows that Mr. Girdler is in defiance of the act itself, and justifies strong measures to enforce the act.

Policy Being Attacked

Enforcement means to the Administration freedom for the unions to conduct a recruiting campaign unhampered by any restraint or unfavorable influence on the part of employers. Applied to the current steel strikes it means the Administration will not permit employers to refuse to bargain collectively and then proceed to break a protest strike by a "back-to-work" movement and strikebreakers.

This policy of the Administration is being attacked not only by the editorial writers today, but in the courts and in Congress as well.

SCHOOL OUTFITS
For the Principal Colleges for Boys and Girls.
Outfit lists for any School on application.
J C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road, 113, Princes Street, EDINBURGH

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
OWEN OWEN
RESTAURANT
Good Food Served in Pleasant Surroundings
Francis Collins' "Royal Red" Orchestra plays daily.
CLAYTON SQUARE

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Keep Trim by Coming to
BON MARCHE HAIRDRESSING DEPARTMENT
Fourth Floor
Water Wave 2/-
Trim 1/6
Shampoo 1/6
Manicure 1/6
Bon Marche
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Bassett Streets
LIVERPOOL Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR ALL SPORTS EQUIPMENT
LEES of course!
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
Basnett Street, Liverpool

HAMMOND'S ORIGINAL CARPET RUG WOOL
Spun from New (Virgin) Wool. Dyed in the finest range of correctly Graded Carpet Shades, soft to the touch, no dirt, no fluff. The price is 3/3 pound.
Why not———, Write for patterns free to any address in the World.
HAMMOND'S LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE HULL

FOR A.I. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

DIAMOND RING SPECIALISTS
Fine stock of JEWELRY
DIAMOND WATCHES
ANTIQUE & MODERN SILVER
Z. BARRACLOUGH & SONS LTD. PHONE 22505
54, BRIGGATE · LEEDS

Removals and Storage . .
Are you contemplating a removal? No doubt you value your furniture highly—to ensure its safety, therefore, have it removed by experts who have had years of practical experience. At Kendals extensive Depositories, furniture is placed in separate cubicles and there is ample accommodation for small packages. So if you have a removal in mind, or if you are thinking of putting your furniture into storage, consult Kendals, who will gladly prepare estimates.
Estimates free on request
Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate Manchester 3.

Anything Left to Explore? Ecuador Declares There Is And Commercializes Its Wild

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while someone says, "What about exploration? Is there anything left to explore?"

Well, evidently the Government of Ecuador believes there is, for it has just set up a rule that anyone wanting to hunt around for what they can find among its 171,287 square miles of wild territory never yet visited by white men must (a) present evidence that they are genuine explorers and not just dilletantes out for a lark and that (b) the genuine explorer must pay a license fee of $100 for himself, and $25 for each member of his party for a six months' permit.

These conditions came about through the Government conviction that the Equadorean wilds had come to be altogether too full of improperly equipped expeditions of people who were just looking for excitement, rather than serious findings. True, the mountains and the Indians offer many opportunities for adventure and worth while study, but the Equadorean officials think it is time there was some revenue for the laboratory.

Probably Dr. and Mrs. Richard T. Cox and their American Museum of Natural History party, investigating the upper reaches of the Amazon did not tell ship's news men when they left on the expedition, that they were going to see if they could find eels so electric that they could generate as much power as man can produce in a modern power plant by using several tons of coal; but that, believe it or not, is what they found.

Such Shocking Eels

Indeed, they found a very Man-Mountain Dean of an eel which could meet any attempts to disturb his private life by discharging 500 volts, and a mere baby eel, less than a foot long, which could put out one one-hundredth horsepower of electricity each thousandth of a second—energy enough every second to hoist a four-pound weight four inches in the air.

In the United States, evidence has been found in caves which are tucked away among the cliffs that rise 5000 feet above Lake Mead, at Boulder Dam, of prehistoric residents; at one end of the lake mounds have been found which contain the foundations of well-ordered homes; no one knows yet who the people were, or where they went, when they just dropped their basketry, pottery, household implements and went off, but the fact remains that these things have been found, and that, so, the answer is emphatically, yes, when the question is raised, "Is there anything left to explore?"

The Museum of Northern Arizona has just had the satisfaction of hearing one of its returning expeditions, back from the Grand Canyon area, report on the footmarks of prehistoric sloths. Three caves have disclosed evidence that the sloths lived there, oh, 10,000 or 15,000 years ago. People lived in the caves, too, whether amicably with the sloths is yet to be determined, for their cooking utensils were scattered about. But the lower tunnels of the caves were worn smooth by the crawling gaits of the sloths, and the sidewalls were found to be worn, as though the great animals had used them periodically for a bit of comfortable back scratching.

The Ends of the Earth Again

At a dinner of the Explorer's Club not long ago, Admiral Byrd spoke of his next expedition to the Antarctic region. Before he is prepared to go, Sir Hubert Wilkins will have made another effort to travel under the south pole in a submarine.

All these things mean new marks on maps. Almost any schoolboy these days can give you sensible reasons for believing that, some day, the Antarctic region may be settled, as certain areas well within what we call civilization now, were once part of ice-age country.

Daring explorers of the recent New Guinea expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, headed by Richard Archbold, have lately filled large, hitherto blank spaces in the map of that vast tropical island, one of the last strongholds of cannibal and headhunter, nearly 300,000 square miles in area.

One airplane maintained their line of supplies; where landings were impossible, packages were dropped from the air, and the explorers could give their whole thought to penetrating the sources of the Fly River which is deep in the mountainous backbone of the island. There there are peaks rising 16,000 feet high, to support snow fields and glaciers—all within a few degrees of the equator. There, too, are tribesmen who never even heard of white men before, much less saw them.

No One Was Bored

The expedition yielded its quota of excitement. Its own airplane crashed in a storm at Port Moresby. The advance party was left stranded on the Fly River, 800 miles from the coast. A rescue party hustled boats and borrowed an airplane and extricated the advance party.

Hunt up a member of the Explorers' Club and ask him why explorers explore. Choose, say, Dr. Leonard Outhwaite, who used to be with the Rockefeller Foundation, and who is a consultant in the planning of new museums and halls, or the revision and modernization of old ones. Born in Sierra Madre, Calif., he was educated at Hill School and Yale, taking graduate work at the University of California and honors in anthropology, English and philosophy. His own first expedition he took out in 1916, to Santa Cruz Island for the University of California department of anthropology.

He lives in New York now, in an enormous apartment clinging to a cliff overlooking the East River, where a good deal of the lighter aspect of life is contributed by one, Buttons, a kinkajou, who sleeps all day and leaps all night, and is a very jaunty individual indeed.

"The explorer might almost be defined," Dr. Outhwaite says, "as the man who undertakes humiliating, arduous, torturing tasks with little certainty of economic or social reward.

Why Do They Do It?

"Why, then, do explorers keep on? Those of experience, and new ones, by the dozen, springing up to cast in their lot too with exploration.

"Well, history gives a number of answers and they are, at least, superficially true. Alexander and the Ten Thousand Greeks went for conquest. In modern times there has been exploration for conquest or military advantage.

"The adventures of the Portuguese and Spaniards were based on the idea of plunder, or extraordinary commercial advantage.

"Emerging from the motive of forced trade there has come the purpose of establishing or strengthening a real trading relationship by which both parties may benefit. The Canadian and American fur traders, the miners, prospectors, whalers and scores of others illustrate this.

"Then, growing out of the economic motive, and sometimes joined to it, there has developed the scientific motive for exploration.

"The explorer is usually inarticulate about his deeper purposes. He says, 'I want to fill in a place on a map,' or 'I have heard of an unbelievable tribe, or a trace of a lost age, and I must see if I can find it'; but such statements leave unsaid the philosophy that explorers are able to sense and, somehow, to live, but, like most men of action, are seldom able to put into words.

Not Easy to Understand

"Of course many of the specified objectives of exploration seem unimportant or unnecessary to the public, and wholly out of proportion to the cost, the effort, the lives put into them. It is not easy in our own day to credit the urgency that has sent men to the north and south poles. But the poles are great and important because centuries of effort went into their conquest, and because Peary and Amundsen captured ultimate citadels, set new markers in human accomplishment.

"The chief meaning of exploration, its chief vindication undoubtedly lies in the human by-products probably far more than in its immediate objective or accomplishment; in the acceptance of challenge, the stirring of imagination, the development of character, the conquering of difficulty. A thousand social forces are put forth to keep man contented, well fed, to make him manageable, tie him to safety and to home. But man seeks still further goals—a more exuberant life. The essential feature of the whole man is the capacity for growth.

"An exploration has discovered not only recesses of a physical world, but the very character of man."

Rural Living Brought to Date

Results of Home Economics Study in Iowa

Upper—Outdoor "Room" Where Family at a Certain Hour Gathers. Lower Left—Rural School Children Enjoy Hot Luncheon Served at Noon. Lower Right—Young Folks Take Care of Their Belongings Themselves When Furniture Is Built to Their Size

Women Put Style in Farmhouse As Result of Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Seventy thousand Iowa farm women believe that marriage is not the red stop light to education. "Better" is the key word of this group enrolled in home economics courses taught through the Iowa State College extension service last year—better food, better clothes, better living rooms, better housekeeping practices and better children. These were the five fields in which their adult education activities centered.

Undaunted by low income resulting from a drought and grasshopper summer in southwestern Iowa, women all over the state concentrated, during the project year recently closed, on making their dwellings more comfortable and attractive. The "parlor" of grandmother's day, opened only on state—and stuffy—occasions has been renovated into an all-family sitting room. Embossed calendars and suchlike remnants of other days have been discarded. Some discards, however, have been brought down from the little used north bedroom, or from the attic, to take their rightful places as heirlooms. Refinishing and recaning, at suggestion of extension specialists, made them as good as new.

The dye pot brought restful color harmony between curtains that "fought" with the rug or with the walls. Twists of the color wheel resulted in interesting experiments in making living rooms attractive. The lumpy davenport or dad's favorite chair with protruding springs were brought into another year's service with attractive homemade slip covers. Leisure time, no longer utilized to make useless bric-a-brac, has been employed in hand craft.

A more livable living room was an aim of the child development and family relations study. Rooms were improved to include children's furniture, often made at home, and play equipment, to stimulate educational and desirable habit-forming activities. In some instances, spare rooms or unused basement rooms were converted into children's play rooms, and back yards were transformed into summer outdoor living rooms.

Sixteen thousand women in 30 counties reported changes in food habits. Better use of home grown foods because of stringent budgets, was a goal of many. Southern Iowa women used home produced wheat for making home baked whole wheat bread and cereals. Many culls from the poultry flock were canned in the fall.

Country women care how they look, proving it in their eagerness to learn selection of ready-made garments and fabrics. Consequently, clothing courses are no longer just "sewing classes," but emphasizes interpretation of labels and trade terms. New processes in the textile industry have made buying information important. Clothing courses include, moreover, a study of personality and type.

The farm and home account book illustrates a concern for management, many women sending in their accounts for analysis at the end of the year and for comparison with records kept by others. Most farm families have had their incomes curtailed for several years and are seeking information on what kind of long-time and immediate money plans they will be justified in making without endangering their future security. For another point, farm women are reading economic publications and are not uncommon in audiences of production credit associations and economic outlook meetings, previously attended only by their husbands.

Stumps Didn't Stump Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Things are going well for John Strouse now. His daughter has won a scholarship to college and his son is back in high school. His once hopeless "stump-farm" is at last producing. Another poultry house has been built, and he is trucking timber to the sawmill to be sawed into lumber with which to build a more comfortable home.

The story of what one man may do on a tract of stump land is taken from the annals of the Resettlement Administration and reads like the pioneering sagas of years ago. But in this instance, reports Supervisor Robert McKay of the Resettlement Administration, the cost of rehabilitating this American family and starting it on the upgrade will be "absolutely nothing." When the small loan made to John Strouse falls due in five years, according to all present indications, it should be paid.

The story of John Strouse, chicken farmer, is told by Mr. McKay:

"Like most of them he fought hard against borrowing money. But he had struggled for four years, growing poorer all the time. There was nothing wrong with the land, nor with the farmer or his family. But the land was being wasted from the lack of stock and too many stumps—and the productive power of human beings was being wasted for the same reason.

"He needed a boost of less than $500. He got it. And now both farmer and his land are producing efficiently. Most of the money went for chickens and feed. A new poultry house was built from scraps of lumber picked up cheaply at a near-by mill, and handmade shakes produced from material on the farm. The total cost of the building was $24—and it is dry, well ventilated, and adequate."

John Strouse, to produce more feed, had to clear the land of stumps. With pioneering ingenuity he made a "stump-puller" from parts salvaged from a junk pile. With an old four-cylinder engine his contraption could pull out stumps two feet in diameter—and without the assistance of expensive explosives.

In this way he cleared four acres of heavy timber. And not stopping there, he converted his "stump-puller-outer" into a tractor plow and plowed his land.

Things are going well with John Strouse—and others like him today.

New Jersey Police To Study New Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 22—A program to educate police in the broadened authority to combat crime conferred on them by newly enacted legislation, including the fresh pursuit law, has been launched by the New Jersey Interstate Co-operation Commission.

Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the body, has been delegated to confer with the attorney general on the best means of apprising state and municipal police of their powers under the new laws, which include uniform regulations for extradition of persons wanted in adjoining states.

Judge Hartshorne's suggestion that the program be expanded into an institution to which police chiefs of municipalities of neighboring states would be invited was considered by commission members as too broad to be effective, and doubt was expressed that many would attend.

The commission, formed more than a year ago as an outgrowth of an interstate co-operation movement furthered by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, reorganized for the current year, naming Mrs. Mary Roebling of Trenton, as vice-chairman, and John Wolfley of Newark, secretary.

Judge Hartshorne is chairman by designation of Governor Hoffman under authority of the law creating the commission.

Robinson's Name For Court Meets League Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—President Roosevelt has before him today a protest by 60 liberal leaders, ministers, educators, members of the bar and writers against the possible appointment of United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), of Arkansas, to the United States Supreme Court, declaring that the naming of Senator Robinson to the high court bench would be "a blow to every movement for social justice in America."

Signers of the letter include William Jay Schieffelin, Prof. John Dewey, Norman Thomas, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, Freda Kirchwey, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Roger N. Baldwin and Prof. E. A. Ross. They declare that were this appointment to go to Senator Robinson it "would fall into the same classification as rewarding efficient ward heelers with petty political jobs."

The letter, which was made public by David L. Clendenin, treasurer of the Workers' Defense League, notes that "by general agreement, it seems that Senator Robinson's only claim to a place on the Supreme Court is political." It further says:

"He is to be rewarded for long years of service—not to the nation, but to the Democratic Party. A lengthy legislative career does not necessarily qualify a man for the Supreme Court. A long legislative career, notable solely for its blind adherence to shifting party demands, is even less qualification."

Referring to the share-cropper and tenant farmer situations, the writers of the letter declare that "the cotton fields of easern Arkansas have produced brutal terrorism, poverty and social degradation which have made Americans cry out in protest." They continue:

"For 34 years, Joseph T. Robinson has served the State of Arkansas as Representative, Governor and Senator. Not once in all this time have conditions in his native State prompted him to attempt a solution. His 24-year record in the United States Senate does not even indicate an adequate appreciation of the problem.

"More and more, the questions before the United States Supreme Court will involve great social problems that will require judges with deep understanding and breadth of viewpoint. We submit that there is little in Senator Robinson's background or record that qualifies him to pass on these questions."

Fish Answer Call to Eat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Fish which have no faculty of sight and which come to their meals in response to the sound of handclaps were once the hobby of Henry Hausten, but have now become his daily chore. They live in the Stygian darkness of caves far beneath the city, where streams of icy fresh water flow from mountains to the sea, and whence as much as 12,000,000 gallons of water have been pumped in a day.

While the existence of the fish has been known for many years, it was not until Mr. Hausten's time that particular notice was taken of them. It was his fancy to bring in a number of rare goldfish from Japan, which he placed in a large spring-fed pond. A year or so later, Mr. Hausten noticed a change in the color and size of the imported stock. Closer observation revealed that the Japanese fish had bred with those in the subterranean rivers. The hybrid variety was larger, with a strange assortment of colors.

At meal times the normal fish would come for food, when it was tossed into the pond, but the sightless ones would await the sound of a sharp handclap or the beating on a dishpan. In response to the "mess call" they would swim toward the sound and nose against the food. The crossbreeds did not lose their sight, and they would swim directly toward their food.

Recently, when the drilling of artesian wells temporarily drained part of the water from the caverns, the fish were threatened with extinction. But the water supply has reverted to normal and they are reproducing so rapidly that hundreds, instead of dozens, respond to Mr. Hausen's call.

The sightless fish appear to be a variety of mullet. They are edible and can be caught by seining or spearing, but not by hook and line.

Lenox Shoe Wages Increased

FREEPORT, Me.—The Lenox Shoe Co., employing 1000, has made an agreement with the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The agreement calls for a 10 per cent wage increase.

Relief Rolls Cut By 650,000 Names In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—A drop of more than 650,000 names on the relief rolls in New York State in the last 14 months was reported by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration yesterday. This included 285,000 persons in New York City. The report indicated that the decline was due chiefly to the Federal Government's retrenchment policy.

The Works Progress Administration cut the number of workers on its rolls in this state during the period under review from 364,112 to 251,035, the report says. Basing their estimates on 3½ dependents for each WPA worker, the authors of the report say this means 395,750 persons no longer receive public aid.

Meanwhile big cuts had been made in the number of home relief cases, which had fallen from 312,719 on March 31, 1936, to 220,498 on May 31 of this year. This, it was estimated, involves 276,663 men, women and children.

The amount spent on home relief work last month was placed at $8,790,529, of which $6,905,900 was spent in New York City.

Insufficient Wages

Simultaneous with the issuance of the report, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia struck out at employers who pay wages insufficient to meet minimum living costs, declaring this was "one of the most vexing relief problems."

Stressing the danger that such relief payments would operate as an indirect subsidy to employers, the Mayor declared this was a problem requiring a great deal of thought. "At first flush," he said, "one would say that it is all right to give supplemental relief to workers, since they have shown a willingness to work and certainly should not be penalized for it. On further consideration, we find a low standard of wages developing out of the practice. We find a technique developing among some employers to take advantage of the situation—to pay small wages, or to employ people for part of a day or week.

Subsidy for Exploiter

"Under these circumstances we will be subsidizing the exploiter of labor instead of aiding the needy. We will enable such exploiters to compete at an advantage over more scrupulous employers."

The Mayor said his administration had been making a quiet study of the situation and reiterated the hope he had voiced on numerous occasions that New York City would become "the hall-mark of proper wages and decent working conditions." "That in turn is good for business itself," he added. "If workers have money to live properly and buy the things they need, that is best for business. I am happy to say that is the rule in New York. The other is the exception."

Britain Disclaims Intent of Reopening U. S. Debt Talks

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Sir John Simon, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to the House of Commons today that Great Britain does not intend to reopen war debt discussions with the United States in connection with pending proposals for an Anglo-American trade agreement.

The Chancellor made the statement in a written answer to a question from the floor. He was asked whether it was correct to infer from a recent Government statement that "arrears of principal and interest now due the United States in respect to British war debts now amount to £174,000,000; whether it is proposed to continue to allow arrears to accumulate, and whether it is proposed to reopen discussion of the matter with the United States Government in connection with any proposals for a trade agreement."

Sir John confirmed the figure but parried the question, asked by a Labor Member, Emanuel Shinwell, about what was to be done. He added that the "answer to the third part of the question is in the negative."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A scedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

New York

Binghamton—Thursdays, 9:30 a. m., WNBF, 1500kc.

Change in Schedule

New York

*Utica—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Discontinued

New York

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

*Daylight saving time.

British War on Betting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The awakening of the public conscience regarding betting and gambling is to form the next round of the Christian Social Council Committee on Gambling's permanent crusade against these twin social evils.

The committee, which is supported by the Church of England and the Free Churches, has gathered voluminous evidence during the past three years showing that the gambling evil in Britain is spreading "like a flood."

"Revolt against traditional moral standards," the committee declares, "monopoly of employment and craving for excitement, together with the prevailing greed, superstition and unemployment, have broken down inhibitions and overwhelmed defenses."

Old forms of betting and gambling, it finds, continue as before, while new methods "flood the swollen stream." Credit betting and street betting, gaming and automatic machines, totalizator and pool betting, lotteries and competitions all "pour in their muddy currents."

The "obvious" results, the committee states, are seen in "impoverished homes, loss of efficiency, unhealthy excitement, deteriorated character, incredulity, base passions, public disorder, avarice, and the worship of mammon."

How to Stop It

How can this flood be stemmed?

The committee realizes that apathy, ignorance and vested interests stand in the way. Therefore, the public conscience must be awakened through the churches.

The committee further believes that gambling should not be treated as an individual vice, but as "a symptom of wider social evil and unrest," for which bad housing, monotonous work, unemployment, insecurity, and the want of training in the use of leisure are partly responsible. The churches' direct attack on gambling should, therefore, be supplemented by encouraging all constructive efforts that make "a full life possible for every member of the community."

In conversation with the Monitor correspondent, the Rev. H. Allen Job, secretary of the committee, said that the number of bookmakers in the London telephone directory had increased from 509 in 1934 to 577 in 1936. The last national census had revealed that no less than 420 women were registered as "turf commission agents."

A well-known yearbook described horse-racing during 1936 as "highly satisfactory," while more totalizators were being put down.

Football Pools

In Mr. Job's opinion, however, the greatest development in betting is taking place in the football pools. Recently, one of these pools advertised that an unemployed man had won £21,000 with one of his sixpenny "tries." In the case of another pool, which had paid a prize of over £16,000, the total stakes amounted to £51,000 (including the promoter's 20 per cent commission and expenses). This sum represented 12,451,920 pennies in one week, or—since every attempt consists of a minimum of six penny "tries"—2,075,300 sixpences. Any entrant might have got the big prize—or might have to wait 59,000 years for it!

This particular pool was based on the results of 15 football matches. For every one of these, the "punter" had to guess either a "win," a "lose" or a "draw." According to mathematics, the chances of getting every result right were 1 in 14,000,000,000. Although this particular pool only required 12 correct results of the punter, the odds against him were still astronomical.

During the 35 weeks of the football season, it is estimated that the promoters of football pools mail some 20,000,000 coupons to potential fans every week. Of these, about 10,000,000 come back containing an average stake of two shillings a coupon.

Huge Sum Involved

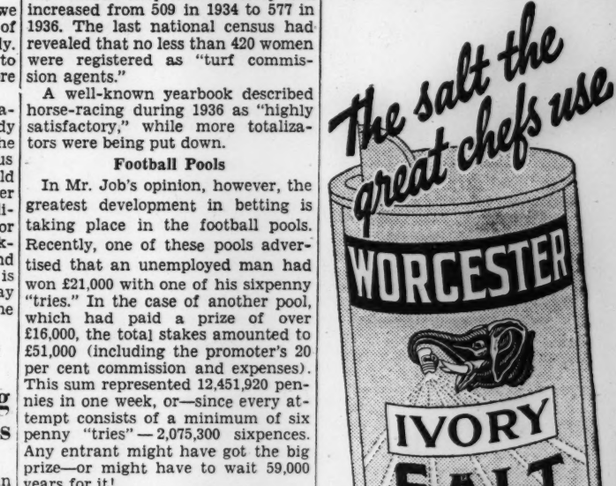
Thus, every week, not less than £1,000,000 is spent on football pool gambling alone—or £35,000,000 during the entire professional season. One pool alone employs 10,000 collectors strategically placed in large factories and shops, and his agents, who receive a 25 per cent commission on their takings, are known to operate even in doss houses and shelters for unemployed.

Last year the committee carried out an intensive campaign against the pools. An influential delegation of leading churchmen called on the British Home Secretary, and a private bill to eliminate most of pool betting was introduced in the House of Commons. Yet, despite the enthusiastic support both of the churches and of the Football Association in the interests of clean sport, the bill was thrown out by a large majority.

The committee, however, succeeded in stopping the regular pool radiocasts from Continental stations to British audiences. At one time, as many as seven different pool promoters had bought 50 hours of time on the air a week, while one promoter advertised his particular pool every morning, including Sunday. Through the Post Office and Foreign Office, the British Government approached the Continental governments concerned, with the result that these radiocasts were finally stopped.

The committee also promoted a letter to the press, following the revelations in connection with the manipulations in the Pepper Market and the Budget Leakage Inquiry. This letter urged a full investigation into the whole question of gambling in commerce and finance, including insurance transactions, stocks and shares, commodities and foreign exchange.

ZEST FOR SUMMER SALADS
Write for FREE Recipe Book to:
MITSUBISHI COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



• It pays to be safe. One spoiled jar of preserves pays for 4 dozen Good Luck Jar Rubbers, the kind that *stay* sealed. Made of new, live rubber. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. At 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c, they are the cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXTBOOK 10c

Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1937 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* *Jar Rubbers*
*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

QUALITY AND FLAVOR never vary when you use BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

New Device Teaches Pilots to Fly 'On Ground'

Link trainer schools airmen in instrument flying — Mechanical 'bird' is able to simulate all typical maneuvers of transport plane—Hailed as advance in aviation.

News in Aviation

Airways pilots are now getting the "fine points" of their training on the ground. Gone is the day when the ace pilots "felt" their way through the skies. As the result, flying is approaching the stage where it soon may become sheerly mechanical. And behind all this is the Link trainer, a miniature plane for the schooling of pilots in instrument flying.

Already in use on American Airlines and shortly to be installed on United Air Lines, the Link trainer is expected to narrow the already small ground of the human element in piloting by making airways instrument flying and "airport approach" problems so familiar that pilots will "know them in their sleep." Such a background is in time expected to relieve them of many of the physical and mental problems of their jobs leaving them free to pursue other activities while in flight.

As so happens a device as fundamental as the Link trainer looks something like a concession device at a seaside park. The Link trainer we saw in operation was located at the American Airlines base in Chicago. From the company's offices we passed through the overhaul hangar full of big metal "birds" to a small room at one side where the trainer was being "flown" by a pilot.

Mechanical Trainer

The trainer is a small plane with covered cockpit for "blind flying," conventional controls, flight instruments and radio facilities. It is mounted on a large bellows and rotates in a complete circle. Thus it can simulate all the typical maneuvers of a transport plane.

H. F. Chamberlain of the Link Aviation Devices Company, sat at a special control table and regulated the radio apparatus which simulates the government radio range signals. On the table was a recorder synchronized with the movements of the plane which inked the "course" taken by the trainer plane.

After reviewing the company manual procedure for approaching Chicago, for instance, the pilot "went under the hood." The instructor then adjusted the recorder on a map of the Chicago field so that the plane was in a "lost" position and then required the man under the hood to orientate himself and bring the plane into the field.

"Listening In" on Test

During one of the tests Mr. Chamberlain invited us to listen in on the radio signals and watch a pilot "come in." So, we could hear the "quadrants" of the range signal distinguished by their "A" and "N" signals. We heard the so-called "twilight zone" where the fading signals of one quadrant may be heard in the adjoining quadrant. As the recorder crossed the point marking the "leg" or "course" we heard the steady dash marking the "on course" signal.

As the pilot approached the radio range station and "flew" over it we noted the temporary cessation of signal marking the "cone of silence." Here the pilot made a "procedure turn" in the course of which he cut across the various signals—allowing him to select the proper "leg" to bring him safely over the field.

To complicate the pilot's problem the Link trainer can simulate rough air and, in United's case, the pilot is given a theoretical limit to his gasoline supply which he must take into consideration.

American Airlines has Link trainers at its Newark, Dallas and Los Angeles bases as well as Chicago. United expects to have two trainers in Chicago, and one each at Seattle, San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

* * *

Elmira Glider Meet

Glider pilots, both here and abroad, will be either testing their craft this week or actually on their way to the national soaring meet at Elmira, N. Y., which takes place June 26-July 11.

Over 40 of these "yachtsmen of the air" have already signified their intention of entering the meet in the Chemung valley. A score of trophies and about $6000 in cash prizes is the attractive bait awaiting them.

Interest as always will center at the Elmira meet on the German glider pilots. They will bring a number of high performance sail planes capable of soaring for great distances at higher altitudes and speeds. Germany developed motorless flying when she was stripped of her right to have an air force by the Versailles treaty. The country forged ahead in glider flying.

In the United States glider enthusiasm is divided roughly between wealthy enthusiasts represented by Richard C. duPont, and college and university groups presented by Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Purdue.

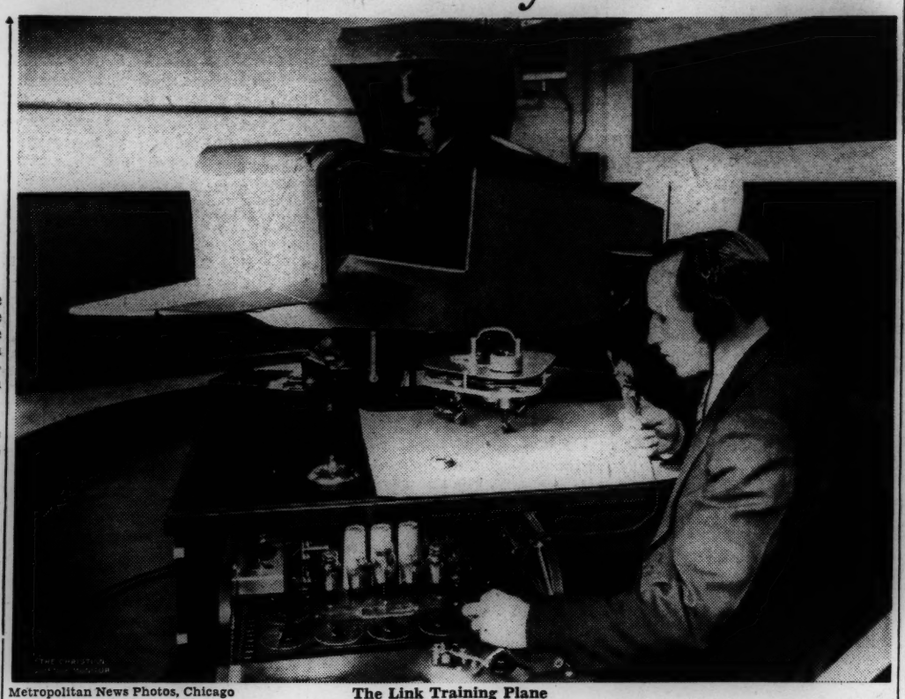
All during the Elmira meet local citizens will be hearing constant references to "ridge currents" caused by the flow of winds over the ridges, 'thermal" currents caused by the heat of the sun on the earth's surface, and "cloud" currents or upward-rising currents of air which eventually form cumulus or "cotton ball" clouds.

A. D. H.

Expedition to Leave For North Labrador

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 22 (AP)—The Donald B. MacMillan scientific expedition to North Labrador and Baffin Land today prepared to leave Gloucester harbor Thursday.

The expedition, besides making a scientific survey of the area, also will seek evidence and relics of the Martin Frobisher expedition of 1576, first found by Charles Francis Hall in 1869. Twenty-three students will accompany the expedition, which will sail on the fisher schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, under command of Capt. John P. Cole.



Metropolitan News Photos, Chicago

The Link Training Plane

The Plane Swings on a Pivot and Can Do All the Conventional Maneuvers of a Transport Plane. It Is Equipped With Flight Instruments and Controls and Employs Vacuums to Operate Flight Instruments Realistically. The Pilot Is "Going Under the Hood" for a Problem in Approach and Blind Flying. At the Desk Is H. F. Chamberlain of the Link Aviation Devices Corporation. With Amplifier and Microphone He Can Relay Instructions to the Pilot Under the Hood and Also Simulate the Radio Range Along Which the Pilot Flies. He Places a Map of the Airport With a Special Problem in Flying on the Table and Places the Recorder on It Which Duplicates the Course "Flown" by the Pilot Under the Hood

Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

tendency on the side of the workers' syndicates.

The latter, while demanding only a moderate increase in wages, insisted that the increased cost of labor should be met out of profits and on no account through a further increase in prices. There was not a uniform rise in pay rates and the increases in wages ranged from seven to 11 per cent. Although these wage increases were substantial they remained nevertheless below the increase in the cost of living.

Following the devaluation of the lira last October, prices began to soar, reaching uncomfortable heights, with the result that the benefits of the July wage increases were completely lost. It is estimated that during the past six months the cost of living must have increased by at least another 20 per cent.

Some Stories Unchanged

True, the prices of some prime necessities, such as bread, macaroni, sugar, rice, milk, house rents and public utilities have not altered, but there were notable rises in the cost of meat, olive oil, butter, coal, soap, fats, clothes, furniture and metals.

The temper of shopkeepers and housewives alike had become frayed by the difficult conditions and their murmuring, subdued though it was, was not long in reaching the attentive ear of the authorities.

Nor when olive oil became almost unobtainable and butter threatened to disappear from the market were matters helped by the suggestions that became current that the former was being used to lubricate the Rome-Berlin axis and that the latter was perhaps scarce because so much casein was needed for the cheap milk-wool clothing which has been promised.

This last increase in wages is due to the personal initiative of Premier Mussolini, in whose paper, the Popolo d'Italia, there appeared quite unexpectedly an unsigned article in which it was frankly recognized that there had beeen a considerable increase in the cost of living necessitating a new readjustment of wages.

Press Veiled Facts

The Fascist press, in the last few months, instead of telling the plain truth to the Italian people about the country's economic situation had been publishing stories illustrating the difficulties of other countries, but stressing that everything was all right here, and frequently pointing to the alleged successful efforts of the Fascist Party to prevent a rise of prices in Italy.

Then suddenly the Popolo d'Italia disclosed the real situation, and this was followed by the official announcement that the price control was to be taken out of the hands of the Fascist Party and entrusted to the Central Corporative Committee, a body which may be defined as the executive of the Fascist corporations.

The problem with which Italy is now faced is whether the new increase in wages will be followed by a further increase in prices. The Central Corporative Committee will undoubtedly be able to check speculation, but it is doubtful whether it has the power to influence the price trend indefinitely. Prices obey the economic laws and not dictatorial decrees.

Navy Yards to Build Two U. S. Battleships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—America's two new battleships will be constructed in Government navy yards. The announcement came today from Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of Navy, following opening of bids recently from private contractors. The statement represented a rejection of private bids.

The first battleship will be constructed at the New York Navy Yard, and the other at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Estimates submitted by private contractors were found to be considerably higher than those submitted by the two Government yards.

Johnson Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Senate confirmed Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia yesterday to be Assistant Secretary of War. The appointment of Lawrence W. Cramer of New York as Governor of the Virgin Islands also was confirmed.

Britain Says 'No' to Reich On Move to Coerce Valencia

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Great Britain turned down a German proposal for a four-power warning to the Spanish Government today and countered with an urgent proposal that Europe begin the immediate recall of foreign fighters in Spain.

As a result the four-power negotiations over Germany's demands for a display of naval strength to the Spanish Central Government broke down late today.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that Great Britain had no intention of joining Germany, Italy and France in a four-power naval demonstration off Valencia—to "impress" the Spainish Government.

Before entering prolonged four-power conferences on the Spanish-international problem, the Foreign Secretary said that the governments represented on the International Non-Intervention Committee have been served with a British proposal to start the withdrawal of fighting volunteers without waiting for a plan of mass evacuation of foreign soldiers from Spain.

Attlee Asks Queston

Mr. Eden's reply on the German demand for stringent measures to counter alleged "repeated" attacks on her warships by Spanish Government planes and submarines was made to the House of Commons in answer to a question from Maj. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition.

Major Attlee inquired: "In view of rumors that have appeared in the press, may I ask the Foreign Secretary whether he can state that there is no intention whatever of the Government joining joint naval demonstrations with the Germans?"

"Yes sir," Mr. Eden replied. "I am obliged to Mr. Attlee for calling my attention to the matter. I can say definitely that His Majesty's Government has no intention of joining naval demonstrations off Valencia."

Swift on Reich's Move

His announcement followed swiftly upon a report that Germany, demanding punishment of the Spanish Republican regime for what the Third Reich contends was a torpedo attack on her cruiser Leipzig, had presented France and Britain with a virtual ultimatum for stringent action—perhaps a four-power naval display of warning near Valencia.

Members of the House cheered Mr. Eden as he went on to declare that the British Government feels the principal source of trouble in Spain is the presence of foreign fighters, and that the Government wants these fighters removed immediately.

"His Majesty's Government," said the Foreign Secretary, "is most dissatisfied with the present state of affairs!"

It has, therefore, he said, "offered to place its services at the disposal of the non-intervention committee in order to facilitate and hasten the first withdrawal of foreign combatants, which they desire to take place without further delay."

Mr. Eden declined to disclose details. He explained, however, that a new evacuation plan calls for an immediate start on the recall of some foreign fighters from Spain, even before a full program is put into force.

Diplomatic Conferences

The British Foreign Secretary conferred at Whitehall until late last night with the German Ambassador, Herr von Ribbentrop, the French Ambassador Charles Corbin, and Count Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, in an effort to end the new and grave crisis growing out of the Spanish civil war.

The promised guarantees of safety for her patrol ships—under the June 6 agreement which brought her and Italy back into the neutrality set-up—were invoked by Germany in the present crisis.

Some quarters suggested that the Leipzig incident—in which after all no damage was done—seemed more important in German eyes than the improvement of relations with Great Britain.

"The British public will not easily understand why Baron von Neurath's visit should have been withheld on the very eve of his departure," commented the conservative Morning Post.

"It is very much to be hoped that Germany does not contemplate independent action which could not command the approval of public opinion here."

Aid for Neutrality

The International Non-Intervention Committee decided to seek aid from other countries after a sharply worded British declaration that the committee had failed thus far to keep arms from either side in the Spanish civil war.

The British stand regarding the "present state of affairs as thoroughly unsatisfactory" was believed by some observers to be a veiled threat to quit the "Hands-off Spain" alliance.

Gold-Rush for 'Gold Brick'!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Gold-rushes which took the Forty-niners to California and other wealth-seekers to the Yukon were not the first to disturb the North American continent. The story of an almost forgotten gold-rush which took place some 360 years ago, and lost for Queen Elizabeth and many of England's wealthy noblemen the equivalent of $3,000,000, is told in a publication recently issued by the Field Museum Press. The booklet entitled "The History and Petography of Frobisher's 'Gold Ore,'" is a report on some of the results of the Rawson-MacMillan sub-Arctic expedition of the Field Museum.

Sharat K. Roy, curator of geology and member of the expedition, relates how the MacMillan expedition came upon the ruins of the house, the mining pits, and the improvised shipyard of Sir Martin Frobisher, who between 1576 and 1578, led three expeditions, two for gold, into the forbidding icy regions of northern Labrador and Baffin Land. Digging in the ruins, members of the museum staff unearthed fragments of brick, plaster, coal and porcelain, which were undoubtedly brought over from England. The expedition also collected specimens of the rocks mistaken for gold ore by the early explorers.

Frobisher, so Mr. Roy relates, first sailed from England in 1576 with the financial assistance of a few friends in search of a northwest passage to Cathay and India. With two tiny vessels, the Gabriel and the Michael and 35 men, he proceeded up the coast of Labrador to what is now Frobisher Bay in Baffin Land. Failing to find the passage they sought, the explorers returned to England, bringing some specimens of what the sailors called "black earth." Soon the rumor spread that this was gold ore, and although three different London goldsmiths reported there was no gold in it, investors refused to admit the substance was worthless.

In the excitement that ensued, another expedition was formed. Queen Elizabeth loaned the Aid, a naval vessel, and along with men of prominence in the court seeking larger fortunes gave large sums to finance the quest. In May, 1577, Frobisher, with the Aid and the two vessels used on the previous voyage, sailed again with 120 men. Mining equipment was carried, and miners and refiners were included in the crews. The following autumn the expedition returned to England with 200 tons of the "ore." While conflicting assays were being made, excitement mounted higher, and a third expedition was organized with 15 ships.

Plans were made to leave 100 of the men to establish a permanent settlement in the barren land, of which Frobisher had solemnly taken possession in the Queen's name. This expedition sailed in May, 1578, but after arrival in Frobisher Bay, dissensions arose, and the plan of the settlement was abandoned. The 15 ships, all laden to capacity with ore, returned to England in October, only to find that a final assay had determined that the ore contained nothing but bronze-lustered mica simulating gold.

Frobisher at once dumped the rocks alongside the quay and went to London, where he was for a time thrown into prison, but later released to serve again in the British navy.

The subsequent history of the 200 tons of rocks brought home by Frobisher on the second voyage, and locked in Bristol Castle under quadruple locks is not available, states Mr. Roy, but the cargo of the third voyage, consisting of no less than 1300 tons of rocks which were dumped in the quay at Dartford, has recently been discovered in the course of drainage works there.

Germany Demands Neutral Powers Act on 'Bombing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 22—That Germany is determined to force united action of the four naval powers following the Leipzig incident was stressed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister for Propaganda, speaking at a mid-summer festival here. Germany is demanding united action of the control powers against the Loyalist Government of Spain following alleged attacks by Spanish submarines on the German cruiser Leipzig.

Appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the facts of the Leipzig incident would not satisfy Germany, he made it clear.

Germany, Dr. Goebbels declared, is no longer a pacifist country with which the world could do practically what it liked. The Germany of today, he concluded, is a world power and is determined to be treated as such.

In this connection it is stated in informed circles that the decision to postpone Foreign Minister von Neurath's visit to London is not due to the fact that the Reich Government considers that the political situation has suddenly become serious.

Want Incident Settled

The view taken here is that Baron von Neurath could talk more freely in London if he waited till the Leipzig incident is settled. This refers to the alleged attack on the German cruiser Leipzig by a Loyalist submarine said to have occurred last Friday.

A further point made in authoritative circles is that the postponement was decided before the fall of the French Government.

Besides referring to the Leipzig issue, Dr. Goebbels also used the occasion of the mid-summer festival to explain the Government's attitude towards the churches. This festival, he said, "is a genuine festival of the people of newly awakened Germany. It is not a revival of a pagan custom, for National Socialism has no ambition to found a new religion by means of these festivals. What National Socialism does wish, however, is to teach the people respect for their past."

Church Issue

Dr. Goebbels added that National Socialism wishes for no strife with the churches but wishes only to keep them in their own place. "Christ did not command the churches to govern the state," he declared, "but ordered them to prepare mankind for the kingdom of heaven."

Political power, however, the Propaganda minister declared, belongs solely and wholly to the Führer in whose hands, moreover, it was placed by the people. "It is we who rule in earthly Germany and every German has to be subject to our law."

Dr. Goebbles observed curtly that it seems as if hostile foreigners are using the church in the hope of destroying the internal unity of the German people. He added: "Nobody prevents the clergymen from preaching God's word but the National Socialist Reich will never permit political clericals in Germany to appeal for help to foreigners in order to split our people."

Elaborate Celebration

National Socialism celebrated last nights's festival on a more elaborate scale than ever before. There were celebrations all over the Reich, but Berlin lighted its bonfire amidst the cheering of upwards of 130,000 people. It was held in the Olympia Stadium, where Dr. Goebbels addressed the assembled multitude.

The festival was introduced by dancing and singing by picturesque groups of German and foreign young people of both sexes in their pretty national costumes. As darkness set in an immense bonfire was lighted and hundreds of torchbearers flung their burning torches into the flames and many thousands of spectators cheered and sang uproariously.

Social Crediters Leave Problems Up to Five Men

EDMONTON, June 22 (CP)—Social Credit members of the Alberta Legislature left for their homes June 18, leaving in the hands of five men their hopes of introducing a new monetary system.

Responsibility of engaging Maj. C. H. Douglas or some other technician to supervise introduction of a Social Credit financial system was vested three months ago in a board of five members. With the session prorogued, a representative of Major Douglas already here and another on the way, they will have a free hand in drafting a plan. In some respects the five are supreme to the Cabinet.

Three of the men—Chairman Glen MacLachlan (Social Credit, Coronation), F. M. Baker (Social Credit, Clover Bar), S. A. Berg (Social Credit, Alexandra)—are small-town merchants. W. E. Hayes (Social Credit, Stony Plain) is a small-town druggist. The fifth member of the board, J. L. McPherson (Social Credit, Vegreville), is a physician. None of them was prominent politically before August, 1935, the last Alberta election.

The Board has played an important part in adjusting the Insurgent-Loyalist split which almost wrecked the Aberhart Government in April. The Board is the rallying point for both factions, members having signed pledges of loyalty to it and its technicians.

With unity aparently gained in the party ranks, the immediate objective of the Board will be to persuade Major Douglas to come to Alberta. Chairman MacLachlan went to England to see him in May, Major Douglas agreeing to send two representatives to Alberta.

Major Douglas will decide whether he will come to Alberta after his two agents have reported to him on the degree of unity in the party ranks and, more important still, the attitude of the people toward Social Credit.

League Mediation to Stop War Urged as New Zealand's Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—A complete peace plan to end the Spanish war's menace to the world was outlined here last night by Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's Finance Minister, at a crowded public demonstration at Queen's Hall by the League of Nations Union.

States-members of the League should forthwith urge the two combatants to cease fighting, Mr. Nash said. Armistice should be immediately followed by withdrawal of all foreign troops and "volunteers" from Spain for one year, after which the independent states should supervise the holding of free elections by the entire Spanish nation.

League Mediation Urged

A plea for League mediation in Spain was made by Prof. Gilbert Murray and others at the meeting.

Demanding a new move in international policy, Dr. Murray advocated taking the entire Spanish question out of the hands of the International Non-Intervention Committee and handing it over to the League. Now was the time, he thought, for third parties to hammer out some sort of peace by agreement among the Spaniards themselves. Then, when the opportunity came, they would be ready with their plan.

While non-intervention had prevented the war in Spain from spreading over the whole of Europe, the speaker went on, it had not stopped intervention. In its anxiety not to create friction, the Committee dare not publish the facts, nor inquire far into the truth. The rest of the world knew well enough that German airplanes had destroyed Guernica. The rest of the world had read the Italian army order "To Impose Fascism on Spain by War." But the Non-Intervention Committee found it could work more smoothly if it had no knowledge of such things.

What was needed, in Dr. Murray's opinion, was the desire to work not only for peace, but for peace according to the wishes of the Spanish people. The League must be made strong, it must be trusted.

First, it should be asked to inquire into the disputed facts, as it had done successfully on previous occasions, and secondly, it should explore, by means which only the League had at its disposal, the possibilities of settlement.

According to the speaker, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian statesman and explorer, used to say, "The vigor of the League at Geneva depends on the strength of the League of Nations Union in England." Lord Beaverbrook, British newspaper magnate, had issued a call to his supporters, "The way to undermine the League is to weaken the L. N. U." "When our friends and our enemies say the same thing," Dr. Murray concluded, "we know what to do. Let us do it."

In a letter sent to the Monitor by the L. N. U. before the meeting, they say that "the Empire Statesmen attending the Imperial Conference are apparently in agreement with the spokesmen of His Majesty's Government, as well as with the leaders of the Labour and Liberal Opposition, that the League of Nations' experiment must be made to succeed; that there is no other alternative to catastrophe and chaos; and that the authority of the League must therefore be strengthened for promoting justice as well as for protecting peace."

Save the League!

"If the League is to succeed," the letter continues, "the L. N. U. and its sister societies abroad must defeat the present campaign, in this country and elsewhere in Europe, to destroy it altogether or, more subtly, to put its peace-preserving machinery into cold storage and to confine its activities to work for human welfare, such as improving labor conditions, hygiene and the like."

The advertised title of the L. N. U. meeting was "How to Stop the War in Spain" and the other speakers included Lord Lytton, chairman of the League Commission to Manchuria, P. J. Noel Baker, M. P., personal assistant to the late Arthur Henderson during the Disarmament Conference, and Prof. José Castillejo.

What Scraped Leipzig's Hull?

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—The Government has announced that it had discovered positive evidence that the cruiser Leipzig was sideswiped either by an attacking submarine, allegedly Spanish, or by a torpedo launched from it.

The attack occurred last Friday.

Underwater scrutiny of the Leipzig's hull showed that it had been scraped by a sizeable metal object, it was announced, but whether by torpedo or the superstructure of a submarine was not yet determined.

The incident aroused further resentment among Germans, already incensed by the Spanish Government attack on the pocket battleship Deutschland with the loss of 28 lives. German warships bombed the Spanish port of Almeria in retaliation on May 31.

Not only did Baron Constantin von Neurath postpone his departure to London, but Chancellor Hitler remained here despite earlier indications that he would go to his country home in Berchtesgaden.

The attitude in official quarters appeared to be that the London non-intervention committee must act quickly, or Germany will act independently.

Counties' Aid Asked In Forest Fire Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An appeal to Piedmont area counties to participate in the Federal-state forest fire prevention program, in order that this section might benefit fully from this method of co-operative protection, was contained in a recent issue of "The Forest Calendar," monthly publication of the Piedmont district, State Forest Service, with headquarters here.

"Is South Carolina taking advantage of the opportunity to use Federal funds in helping to protect its valuable forest resources?" the appeal asked, referring to the Clark-McNary law under which Federal funds were made available for forest fire protection when matched by states, counties, or private land owners with equal amounts.

"Without some means of forest fire protection and control, little can be accomplished toward preserving South Carolina's timber resources and provide for a continuous supply of forest products," the statement continued.

Toronto Appointment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A Toronto financier, George H. Ross, was recently appointed as a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, it was recently announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn.

Chautemps Leads Shifts to Right In New Line-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 22—France's political crisis moved swiftly today toward solution in the form of another Popular Front coalition Government, similar to its predecessor, but with the emphasis shifted from the socialistic left to the more conservative liberals.

Headed by Camille Chautemps, who is a Moderate Liberal instead of a Socialist, as was Léon Blum, the cabinet that is now nearing completion is dominated not by the Socialists but by members of the radical or liberal party.

The premier-designate has already pledged himself to "a more liberal economic policy" and to a prolonged and intensified "pause" in the application of the program of social reform which M. Blum inaugurated. Thus although still nominally a Popular Front regime, dependent upon the same parliamentary majority composed of Radicals, Socialists and Communists, the new Government is actually somewhat less closely linked to the workers than was the Blum ministry and is held to be more representative of the middle classes. It seems to have the necessary qualities for obtaining the support of the Senate as well as the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Chautemps' main problem, however, is not political but economic and financial. It is to find the money to meet the needs of the Treasury and to adjust French economy to the 40-hour week.

M. Blum's attempt to apply this social reform too swiftly and too rigidly is very generally held responsible for the current crisis, for it has cut down production and has raised manufacturing costs to an extent where French industry can with difficulty meet foreign competition. For example, French silk exports, since the institution of the 40-hour week, are estimated to have dropped from about 5,000,000,000 francs to a bare tenth of that figure.

Opinion prevails here that the new premier will therefore be obliged, without abandoning the basic idea of the 40-hour week, to modify and retard its application to certain industries. But the grave question at once arises: Can this be done without provoking strikes and violent resistance by organized labor?

M. Chautemps has indicated his intention of endeavoring to follow this course, and so far the prospects are that he will have the support of labor leaders. But whether the local unions will follow their chiefs remains to be seen.

200,000 Road Signs For Keystone State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—"A long step forward in highway safety" was noted by officials of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia when Warren Van Dyke, secretary of highways, announced recently that 200,000 new warning signs are to be erected shortly on Pennsylvania roads.

"The new signs, black letters and symbols on a yellow background, conform to the standards of the United States Bureau of Public Roads. This color combination was selected after exhaustive tests by the United States Bureau of Standards, as the most legible under all conditions," declared Joseph Cassel, safety director of the automobile club, "They will be especially noticeable in the winter time against a snow-covered landscape.

"Approximately 16,000 of the signs will be installed in the next few weeks. Of these one third will be reflecting signs to be placed at the most hazardous points."

New England Hotels

Maine

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN
ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE
MAINE
NOW OPEN — all outdoor sports; private golf course. Country Club atmosphere; delicious food; select clientele; American Plan from $5. Fine roads and train service. Come fishing—bring the family. Write for booklet.
Or ask Mr. Foster Travel Offices
PHILIP SHERIDAN Manager
Greenville Junction, Maine

CENTER OF MAINE
Vacation Attractions
Golf—Motoring—Fishing
Delightful New England cooking. Quiet Homelike atmosphere.
COMPLETE GARAGE SERVICE
Bangor House
BANGOR, MAINE

The Sprucewold
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
Log Cabin Hotel and Cabins
American plan. Balsam scented woods and ocean vistas. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, badminton and shuffleboard courts, sea bathing, also swimming pool. Fishing in fresh or salt water. No mosquitoes. Also attractive housekeeping log cabins. Booklet.

OAKLAND HOUSE
"Between the Lake and the Sea"
HERRICKS, SARGENTVILLE P. O., ME.
Boating, bathing and fishing on both fresh and salt water. Tennis, 70-foot yacht, 400-acre estate. Attractive rates. Also log cabin to rent. Send for booklet.

New Hampshire

Bretton Woods
NEW HAMPSHIRE
where Summer is always FUN.
Never a dull moment at this famous American resort. Every outdoor amusement. Smart dance orchestra nightly. Two excellent golf courses. Children's playground. And the scenic beauty of the White Mountains on every hand. Two great hotels.
Rates: From $5 per day at the Mount Pleasant. From $8 per day at the Mount Washington. American plan. Open July 1. Reservations suggested.
Write for Illustrated Booklet
BRETTON WOODS CO • N. Y. BOOKING OFFICE • ST. REGIS HOTEL • NEW YORK CITY

Eastern Slope

The Wilson and Cottages
White Mts. JACKSON, N. H.
A clean, cool, restful Mountain Inn on large, beautiful estate. Bountiful table . . . lots of milk and cream. Swimming pool on lawn . . . tennis, golf, dancing, hiking. Near view of Mt. Washington. $18-$25 weekly.
Booklet: Write Mrs. W. H. Proctor

Massachusetts

Cape Cod's Largest.. Most Modern Hotel
Private bathing beach . . . real ocean sailing . . . golf . . . tennis. Excellent cuisine. All rooms are outside with running water or connecting bath. $30 up weekly.
Under new management of Capt. J. Peterson
CAPE CODDER HOTEL
Falmouth-by-the-Sea, Mass.

Queen Anne Inn
Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.
Pleasantly situated on high ground 200 yards from Main Highway overlooking famous Oyster Bay, within two minutes' walk from good safe bathing beach, 70° water, fishing, boating, golf, our own tennis court. Innerspring mattresses. A quiet, refined house. Exceptionally fine table. No liquors sold or served. Rates $4.50 to $6.00 per day. Am. plan, $27.50 to $38.50 per week. Hotel garage. Booklet. Dean C. Swan, Prop.

Rhode Island

PLIMPTON HOTEL
Facing Little Narragansett Bay
WATCH HILL, R. I.
Golf—Finest Bathing Beach
Evening Lobster Shore Dinners
No liquor sold or served
Send for pictorial folder
F. O. WHITTEMORE, Managing Proprietor

Your Summer Vacation
Now is the time to make plans for that summer vacation
You will find the Tuesday and Friday Hotel and Travel pages of great assistance.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

New York State

WHERE Sport IS KING...
AND Relaxation QUEEN
Every sport is given Royal attention. The Golf Course is seasoned and in prime condition. Tennis Courts are smooth and fast. Swimming and equaplaning in the sparkling waters of Lake George. Here are held the Summer Horse Show, and important bridge tournaments. Dancing to Chauncey Cromwell's Orchestra.
Excellent Cuisine
Restricted Clientele
Direction of Karl P. Abbott
John J. Hennessy, Manager
THE SAGAMORE
BOLTON LANDING · LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.

AMERICA'S ▼ SUMMER ▼ PARADISE

ADIRONDACKS

FOR COMPLETE VACATION JOYS

Try an Adirondack Vacation — cool, invigorating — with matchless facilities for sports of every description.. For a beautiful illustrated romance map of the Adirondacks and list of hotels, rates etc., write

M. J. RENNELL, Secy.
ADIRONDACK RESORTS ASSOCIATION, Port Kent, N.Y.

In Buffalo, N. Y., stop at

THE FAIRFAX

A Modern Apartment Hotel Ideally Located

Excellent Meals, Moderate Rates for Transients or Residents

715 DELAWARE AVENUE

Hotel Syracuse

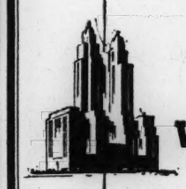
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATES
Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50

Fay B. Mareness, Manager

New York City

The prestige of this address commands respect throughout the entire world



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

FINE ROOM with Private Bath
$2.50 to $4 . . Single
$3.50 to $6 . . Double
Quiet and Comfortable

3 DINING ROOMS
"Serving the Dinners that Made the Dollar Famous"
LUNCHEON from . . 50¢
DINNER from . . $1.00
à la carte service of merit

Adjacent to Radio City *Conservative Clientele* *Convenient to everything*

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 West 48th Street NEW YORK
T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. • Joseph E. Bath, Mgr.

"The peak of enjoyment for a New York visit is the happy selection of your hotel"
... says the Epicure
DAILY FROM $4

The Warwick
65 West 54th St., N.Y.
O. C. BARFUSS • MANAGER

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel. 126 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide "SEE NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
$2 up
44TH ST. HOTEL

EVERY DAY

Good cheer ... good food ... good service ... greet patrons of this internationally famous hotel every day of the year.

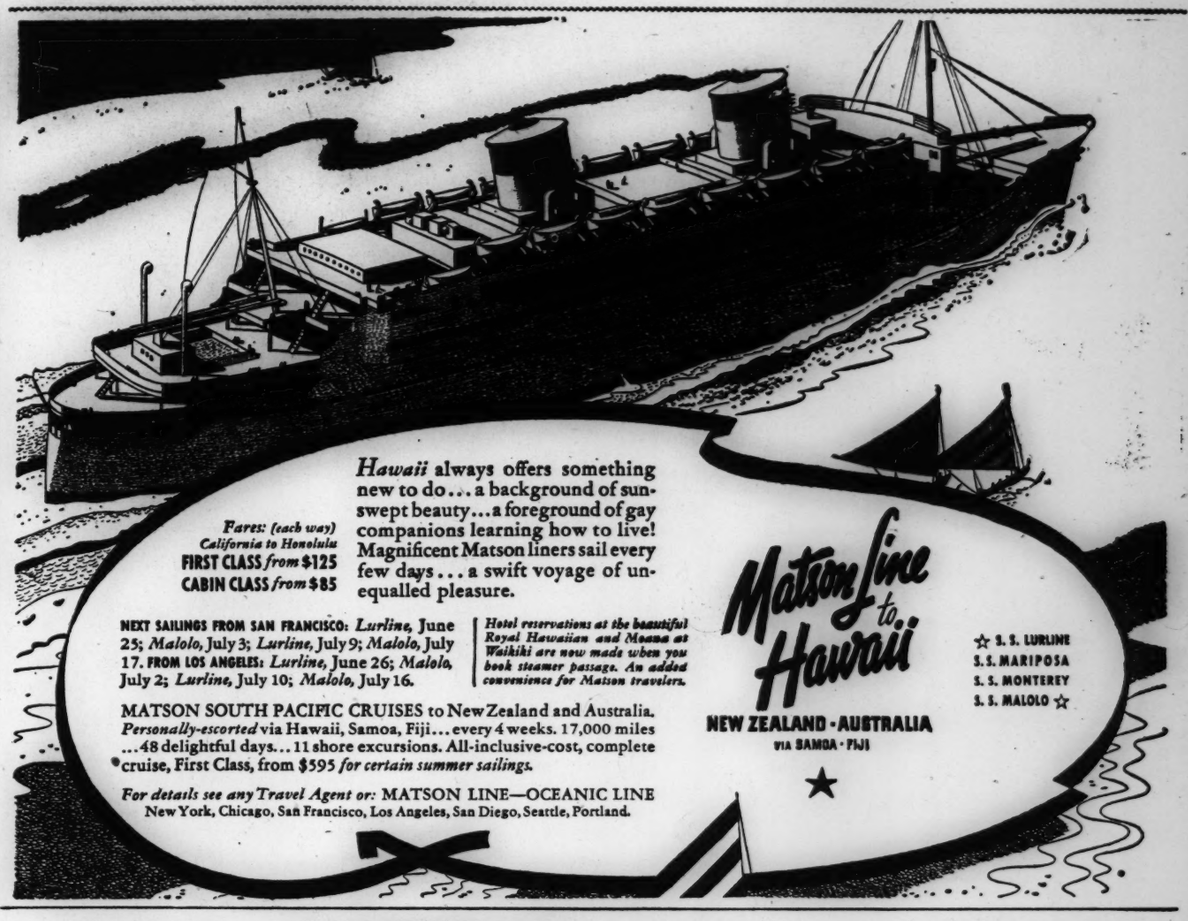
Home of the world-famous

RUMPELMAYER'S
CAFE DE LA PAIX
RESTAURANT de la PAIX
SINGLE ROOMS from 3.50
DOUBLE from 5.00
SUITES from 8.00
TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS
Booklet on Request

ST. MORITZ
On-the-Park
50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK

Personal Direction S. Gregory Taylor

Travel



Hawaii always offers something new to do ... a background of sun-swept beauty ... a foreground of gay companions learning how to live! Magnificent Matson liners sail every few days ... a swift voyage of unequalled pleasure.

Fares: (each way)
California to Honolulu
FIRST CLASS *from* $125
CABIN CLASS *from* $85

NEXT SAILINGS FROM SAN FRANCISCO: *Lurline*, June 25; *Malolo*, July 3; *Lurline*, July 9; *Malolo*, July 17. FROM LOS ANGELES: *Lurline*, June 26; *Malolo*, July 2; *Lurline*, July 10; *Malolo*, July 16.

Hotel reservations at the beautiful Royal Hawaiian and Moana at Waikiki are now made when you book steamer passage. An added convenience for Matson travelers.

MATSON SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISES to New Zealand and Australia. *Personally-escorted* via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji ... every 4 weeks. 17,000 miles ... 48 delightful days ... 11 shore excursions. All-inclusive-cost, complete cruise, First Class, from $595 *for certain summer sailings.*

For details see any Travel Agent or: MATSON LINE—OCEANIC LINE
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Portland.

Matson Line to Hawaii

☆ S. S. LURLINE
S. S. MARIPOSA
S. S. MONTEREY
S. S. MALOLO ☆

NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA
VIA SAMOA · FIJI

Atlantic City, N. J.

Hotel Lafayette

Enjoy Your Vacation at

—The Avenue Hotel with A Beachfront Complex

NORTH CAROLINA AVE. NEAR THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
NEW AND FIREPROOF
N. CAROLINA AVE.
BOARDWALK
BEACH
Near the Beach

CORDIAL HOSPITALITY
PERSONAL SERVICE
COMFORTABLE BEDS
DELICIOUS FOOD
BATHING PRIVILEGES

Eugene Swilley, Manager

Washington

In SEATTLE discerning people choose

The EXETER

Close to downtown churches theatres and shops

SENECA AT EIGHTH
Byron S. Scrivner, Mgr.

BENJ. FRANKLIN

Seattle's New Hotel
350 Rooms all with bath
In the center of retail shopping and theater district
Rates $2.50 up

The QUINAULT

Finest Resort Hotel in the Northwest

On Olympic Highway Loop
Frank L. McNeil, Mgr.
QUINAULT, WASH.

The Piedmont Hotel

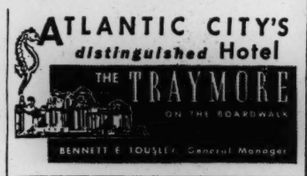
Moderate Rates, Excellent Food, Orchestra, Garage. A Good Hotel

SENECA at SUMMIT, SEATTLE

Switzerland

GENEVA
"Hotel de la Paix"
Central on Lake Front
facing Mont Blanc and Pier
House of distinction
but moderate in charges. Nice comfortable rooms from Fr. 5.50.

New Jersey



ATLANTIC CITY'S *distinguished* Hotel
THE TRAYMORE
ON THE BOARDWALK
BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

NEW ATLANTIC HOTEL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Unspoiled vacation spot. Most modern hotel overlooking ocean. Bathing from hotel; own tennis; social activities. Riding, fishing, golf.
JULY 4th WEEK-END
Fri. dinner to Mon. lunch incl.
3 DAYS $16-$18-$20
N. Y. Office—ELd. 5-0300

Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VA.
HOTEL DINING ROOM COTTAGES COFFEE SHOP
WORLD WONDER
J. Lee Davis, Pres.
NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.

Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in Minneapolis.
Rate { One Person $2.00 and up / Two Persons $3.00 and up
10th STREET at the AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Leamington Hotel MINNEAPOLIS
500 TRANSIENT and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS with BATH
EARL W. PAYNE Manager

Chicago

CHICAGO'S NEWEST
Hotel Chicagoan
In the HEART of the Loop
Opened June Eighteenth
Madison at Dearborn
Modern as Tomorrow
Up-to-Date Furnishings
Unexcelled Dining and Lounge Service
Rates $2.50 up
E. C. OZIER Mgr.
Andover 4000

THE ROOMS
THE FOOD will please you
THE RATES
LaSALLE HOTEL
CHICAGO
FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS

St. Louis

It's comfortably COOL *in St. Louis at*

Hotel Mayfair

Each room with air conditioning, private bath, radio, and other refinements.
50% of all rooms, $3.50 or less, single; $5.00 or less, double.

HOTEL DE SOTO
in ST. LOUIS

Delightful Coffee Grill and the most modern Cafeteria in the city. Serving "the ultimate in food," at prices amazingly low. Quickest service. Located in the heart of downtown.
O. P. GREATHOUSE, Manager
LOCUST AT ELEVENTH

Kansas City, Mo.

Hyde Park Hotel
36TH AND BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
When in Kansas City stop at the Hyde Park Hotel. Exclusive. Permanent and transient. All outside rooms. Rates $3.00 to $6.00 per day. Excellent Dining Room and Coffee Shop. Ten minutes to business and shopping district
Va. 8220 Write for permanent rates.

Hotel Bellerive

A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection!
Rates $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City-San Francisco-San Diego

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. from $2.50
14th and Baltimore
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Colorado

Corner Cupboard
GRAND LAKE, COLO.

A mountain inn with guest homes on the lake. No liquor served.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Rhone

THE Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

The Albany
DENVER'S MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTEL
Rates from $2.00

Wisconsin

DIXIE LODGE
Amid Century-Old Trees on Picturesque Balsam Lake
50 miles of meandering wooded shores, modern lodge and cottages, golf course on estate, tennis, good beach, real fishing; a safe, refined home for you and your family; no liquors Write for folder. Phone through Amery, Wis
Home of Dixie Salad Dressing
John Andrew Steele, Prop. Balsam Lake, Wis.

Texas

HILTON HOTEL
El Paso's Newest and Finest
El Paso, Texas
DON S. BURGER, Mgr.

Oklahoma

THE *Best* ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

California

Highlands Inn
Four miles south of Carmel on the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
High on the Cliffs Above the Ocean View Unsurpassed
American and European Plan Moderate Rates
P. O. CARMEL, CAL.

Camp Richardson
The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierra
New hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds Christian Science services within 3 miles.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd St.
KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2.00 Daily, with bath

IN LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
Grand Avenue at Ninth
MODERN · QUIET
SELECT

250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theaters, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage.
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE; $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor.

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down-town Moderate rates for high-class accommodations beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.50 with bath Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location Near Christian Science church
Rooms with bath 1.50—2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00—1.50
Special rates by week or month.

Oregon

LITHIA HOTEL
ASHLAND, OREGON
10 miles north California-Oregon state line —15 minutes to Medford, Oregon. Fireproof. Moderate rates.

Hubert W. Eary, Mgr.
Walter H. Leverette, Owner

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential—tourist yet near to business center
-fireproof-
refined atmosphere
729 S.W. 15TH AVE.
PORTLAND · OREGON

Norway

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

Europe

Four Full Months

128 DAYS OF THE "SUPREME TRAVEL EXPERIENCE"

From New York Jan. 8, 1938

See the world amply, leisurely, luxuriously in *128 days*. 28 ports, 22 countries. Go in the ship that is the largest liner ever to carry the British flag in the Orient. Fares as low as *$2300 (128 days—$18 per day)* including exceptional shore programme. See YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York. Va. 3-6666.

Empress of Britain
128 Day WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

★ ★
25 Days
All Expenses $325 UP
Conducted Tours
Tourist Class Is Top
"One Class Run-of-the-Ship"
★England — Coronation Celebrations
★France—Paris International Exhibition
★Holland—Land of Tulips and Canals
★Belgium — Antwerp — Gay Brussels
July 24, Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 4
Write for Complete Details
YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR
★ RED STAR LINE
17 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK CITY

NEW ZEALAND
REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIPS

	First Class (Minimum)	Cabin Class (Minimum)
Auckland	$350	$244
Sydney	450	312
Melbourne	470	332

Sail via Hawaii and Fiji on *Aorangi* or *Niagara*. From Vancouver and Victoria. Details from *your travel agent* or any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line
AUSTRALIA

TOURING BRITAIN?
Hire a comfortable 7-seater Packard with courteous chauffeur who will show you the real Britain seen in quiet country lanes and villages. 4 people can have 1 week's tour. 700 miles for under £8 ($30.00) each, including chauffeur. All details from
LE GRICE ELERS LTD.
27 Sussex Place, London, S. W. 7.
Kensington 2477/8

Fastest Route Direct to France

in the R.M.S. Queen Mary, World's Newest Liner, which with her running mates, the Aquitania and Berengaria, among the world's largest ships, maintain the

Only Weekly Express Service

with regular Wednesday sailings, direct to the Continent, for all Europe ... from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton. The

Aquitania
Sails Wednesdays
June 30 . . . July 14

Berengaria
Sails Saturday . . . July 3
Sails Wednesday . July 21

Queen Mary
Sails Wednesdays
July 7 . . . July 28

There is still ample space available in Cabin Class for June and many July sailings.

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

$164.00 UP THIRD CLASS Buys a Round
$255.00 UP TOURIST CLASS Trip Ticket
$438.00 UP CABIN CLASS to Europe

in the Express Liner Aquitania. Continental ports slightly higher. Off Season Cabin and Tourist Class rates effective July 26: Third Class, July 18.

THE BRITISH TRADITION DISTINGUISHES
CUNARD WHITE STAR
1840 ... 97 YEARS OF SERVICE ... 1937

4 HOURS 55 MINUTES
Speed, safety and comfort are outstanding features of Wabash service between—
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
Ask any ticket agent for details or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.
WABASH SERVING SINCE 1838

Where-To-Go Bureau
Vacation and Travel Service
Local and Foreign Trips
Extensive Resort Information
Hotels—Cruises—Tours to Any Part of the World
416 Union Street EL. 3065
SEATTLE

England

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone Same management Hotel Rembrandt. Sth. Kensington.

HANS CRESCENT HOTEL
Knightsbridge S.W.1.
One of the best that London can offer.
Close to Harrods and Hyde Park. Quiet luxury — cuisine pre-eminent. New lighting, decorations and furnishings. Brochure and terms from the manager

European Information Bureaus of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON:
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)
PARIS: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, Essex.
London's nearest Seaside Resort
WEST CLIFF HOTEL
Every Comfort and Luxury
only 50 mins. from London. Write for Brochure. Weekly terms from 4 gns. Phone 4198 Southend.

Isle of Man

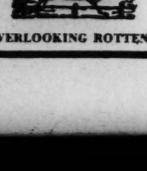
Holmes. Sandyford Hotel
Queens Promenade, Douglas
Accommodation 150. All bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric passenger lift. Telephone: Douglas 403. Sandyford Stands Supreme.
Illustrated Tariff from C. S. Holmes

Canada

The RITZ CARLTON
Sherbrooke Street West
MONTREAL, Quebec

England

A GOOD ADDRESS
in the sense that it is in the heart of fashionable London, directly overlooking Hyde Park, and is so convenient for reaching your social or business rendezvous. Here both residence and entertainment are a pleasure and an economy. 140 delightful rooms (and suites), each with running water, central heating and telephone. The terms —an agreeable surprise. Brochure on request.



ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER
LONDON - S. W. 1
OVERLOOKING ROTTEN ROW
Telephone: SLOane 4521 (10 lines)

Michigan

Hotel
GRAND ISLAND
Munising, Mich. Upper Peninsula
Hotel Williams and Cottages
Grand Island Club
14,000 acres of resort recreation just for guests. Trout, bass, pike, lake trolling, tennis, bridge, bathing, dancing, hiking, horseback riding.
Fishing Guides on Request.
North Woods' Newest and Finest
$5-6-7 daily single $30-35-40 weekly single
$7-8-9 daily double $50-55-60 weekly double
These Rates Include Meals
Housekeeping { $40- 50 weekly
Cottages { $90-110 monthly
Write for folder

Indiana

Hotel Gary
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room. Garage and parking Kindly write for illustrated folder.

Schools Colleges Home Study

Where Dutch Ship-Children Con Their Three 'R's

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Floating School On the Rhine

'Prins Bernhard' Serves Dutch Children

In the narbor of Duisburg-Ruhrort, Ger., is anchored a "Schulschiff" (school-ship), a floating school for children, under the flag of the Netherlands. It is the only floating foreign school in German waters. Ship-children of Dutch steamers and boats plying the Rhine here receive instruction. Little learners of the A B C's, whose homes are not houses, streets, or cities, but the boards of river-ships, are here trained in "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic."

Upstream, Downstream But When in Dutch Port—

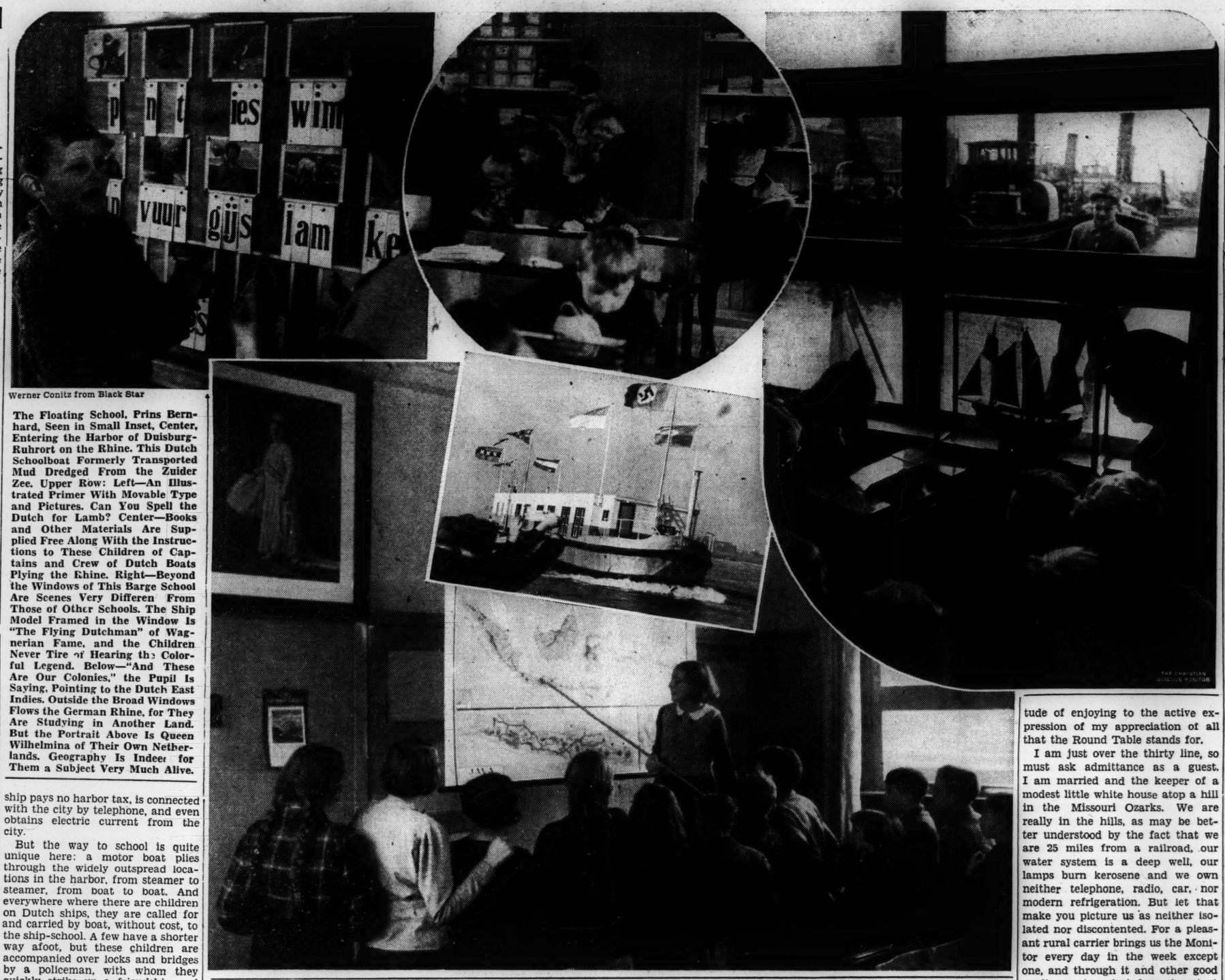
Full of change, like the lives of their fathers, the captains and sailors, are those of the children who are pupils at this school. And how different are the days for them! They do not know a way to school, ever the same, day after day, week after week, and month after month, like the children of people permanently settled. Today they are in Amsterdam or Antwerp, and a few days later in Cologne or Ruhrort, the largest inland port of the world.

Upstream, downstream, goes their course of life, which even in their early years is a training for their life work. During the trip they watch father at the wheel or bravely help with their own little hands; but when the tugline has been made fast at the quay of a great Dutch port, then they are children like other children. For a few days, then, they take school book and reader, and sit and learn along with comrades of their own age at the desks of a regular Dutch school.

Unusual "School Bus"

But in order that Antje and Peter may not wholly forget the three R's during the trip on the Rhine, the Dutch Government sends the floating school-ship to Duisburg-Ruhrort. It has been christened Prins Bernhard as a tie between the Netherlands and the German Reich. The German authorities have welcomed the floating Prins Bernhard most cordially, and they give her every support and assistance. The school-ship pays no harbor tax, is connected with the city by telephone, and even obtains electric current from the city.

But the way to school is quite unique here: a motor boat plies through the widely outspread locations in the harbor, from steamer to steamer, from boat to boat. And everywhere where there are children on Dutch ships, they are called for and carried by boat, without cost, to the ship-school. A few have a shorter way afoot, but these children are accompanied over locks and bridges by a policeman, with whom they quickly strike up a friendship and who delivers them safely to the master of the floating school.



Werner Conitz from Black Star

The Floating School, Prins Bernhard, Seen in Small Inset, Center, Entering the Harbor of Duisburg-Ruhrort on the Rhine. This Dutch Schoolboat Formerly Transported Mud Dredged From the Zuider Zee. Upper Row: Left—An Illustrated Primer With Movable Type and Pictures. Can You Spell the Dutch for Lamb? Center—Books and Other Materials Are Supplied Free Along With the Instructions to These Children of Captains and Crew of Dutch Boats Plying the Rhine. Right—Beyond the Windows of This Barge School Are Scenes Very Differen From Those of Other Schools. The Ship Model Framed in the Window Is "The Flying Dutchman" of Wagnerian Fame, and the Children Never Tire of Hearing the Colorful Legend. Below—"And These Are Our Colonies," the Pupil Is Saying, Pointing to the Dutch East Indies. Outside the Broad Windows Flows the German Rhine, for They Are Studying in Another Land. But the Portrait Above Is Queen Wilhelmina of Their Own Netherlands. Geography Is Indeed for Them a Subject Very Much Alive.

To College—For Gaining Tolerance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets on Tuesdays

More evidence on the worth of college to a graduate! These clearly expressed opinions, whether pro or con, are extremely helpful. We think you will be interested, too, in Miss H.'s comments on criticizing the older generation.—Chairman.

Sincere Opinions Worth Hearing
State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

Your recent plea for more mail has at last prompted me to write. Many of the questions discussed have been of vital interest to me, and more than once I have almost written a decisive dissenting opinion to that advanced by some speaker, but I never quite reached the starting point.

The conversations on the value of a college education have pleased me. Of course we are all individuals and our reactions to similar circumstances are as varied as the flowers in our garden, but I consider my college education of inestimable value. For me, it proved to be the beginning of that never ending new birth. I grew up while in college and that growth came with unutterable agony; the despair and mental confusion experienced with an increased worldly knowledge nearly swamped my fragile barque of spiritual understanding. But the waters finally became less turbulent and I found that the experience had developed in me a depth of understanding, sympathy and tolerance that could have been gained in no other way. Before I graduated I found that I had learned to appreciate the wisdom of my instructors' views, to see beneath the conflict of opinion to the pure strains of underlying truth and to mark the progress going on before my eyes.

My college education may or may not increase my earning power or job-getting ability, but it has humbled me, creating in me the desire to be a better and more useful woman. Although I have just graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, I feel that my education has only begun. To me, college is but an introduction to a surprising world, merely an approach to learning.

Now, if I have not already talked too long, may I comment on one of the opinions that almost prompted me to write before? There was a letter published from a young man who severely criticized the upbringing of our generation. May I say that I could fit into his description of the pampered moderns, yet I hotly object to his attitude toward our parents. I believe that I understand his conclusions, for I have felt the same way; but after passing through a most distressing period of resentment toward my own parents for their failure to have prepared me for the more serious problems of maturity, I finally realized that every generation must meet its own problems; and that our problems are not those of our parents' youth. My parents gave me what they wished they had had themselves. As parents and friends of the next generation can we hope to do more? Fellow Round Tablers, I hope we will all grow above an attitude of criticism and find a deeper love for the wisdom of the older generation, and what they have given us, and in this light our desire to prepare the next generation more fully for the problems of this age may be backed by the wisdom of the past and inspired by the freshness of our own experiences.

At this point a thought from the letter of a Mr. G. S. of Mexico, published about a year and a half ago, might bear repetition. He comments upon the mistakes of others and advises that, rather than criticize persons, we study out the whys and wherefores of the difficulty, so that we can give helpful tips to others on the same subject and steer ourselves away from making the same mistakes.

Whether I agree with the writers or not, I like the serious mindedness expressed by the two speakers just referred to, and hope that there will be more such contributions.

(Miss) H. H.

Glad to Hear From Germany
Germany

Dear Chairman:

A great part of the world is of the opinion that life in Germany is not harmonious, but full of terror and suppression. Therefore, I would like to tell you that Germany works under the rule or theme "Strength through joy." Under this theme the Government builds new and bright working places, arranges enjoyments for the working people, sends the children of the poorer people for recreation to the countryside, makes it possible to the workers to become acquainted with the beauties of their native country by cheap journeys. By the building of motor highways all over Germany and other important technical arrangements (helps for the unfolding of industry and agriculture) many men are able to work again.

In Germany we have youth organizations, which are similar to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Through them, also, alcohol and smoking become strange ideas to the youth here.

In the Youth Round Table youth hostels have been described. Two years ago I made a trip by bicycle through Germany, at which time I very often used those hostels to sleep in. We started from Hamburg to the Harz and farther through the Thueringer Wald and the Weserbergland back to Hamburg. The hostels are established in castles, palaces, towers and on ships. Most times they are in historical buildings. Foreigners are allowed to use these hostels, also.

I am learning the bookselling trade, in an antiquarian shop, but I am interested most of all in modern life, especially in that of foreign countries.

(Mr.) P. E. S.

Peaceful Neighborhoods
Missouri

Dear Chairman and friends all over the world:

How many other pairs of eyes looked for and failed to find the usual treat of Round Table letters? By the omission of the Round Table, I am shaken from the passive attitude of enjoying to the active expression of my appreciation of all that the Round Table stands for.

I am just over the thirty line, so must ask admittance as a guest. I am married and the keeper of a modest little white house atop a hill in the Missouri Ozarks. We are really in the hills, as may be better understood by the fact that we are 25 miles from a railroad, our water system is a deep well, our lamps burn kerosene and we own neither telephone, radio, car, nor modern refrigeration. But let that make you picture us as neither isolated nor discontented. For a pleasant rural carrier brings us the Monitor every day in the week except one, and through it and other good reading we keep in informed contact with the world beyond our doors.

Our home offers companionship and exchange of ideas and views beyond even the most rosy of my girlhood dreams. I gather wild greens, can wild fruits, raise chickens and a garden, bake our own light bread, and help care for young animals.

There are great strides still to be taken in order to bring our standard of living up to that in even small towns, but while striving for more conveniences, we sincerely hope that we shall lose none of the fine neighboring we now enjoy. There must be such numbers of other neighborhoods which contribute, as this one does, a small segment of peaceful humanity to a world that in some quarters has not yet realized the futility of war.

I speak for many other homemakers this morning. Wearing sunbonnets, they bend over strawberry patches and drop luscious red-ripe fruit into tin buckets. They are busy persons. But I came in from my patch long enough to plead for a continuance of Round Table letters. There are so many of us who enjoy them. And the fact that we are usually silent does not mean that we are indifferent. Quite the opposite. We are devotees of the idea that though the tasks that tire our bodies and consume our hours are demanding, they need not rob us of mental growth.

(Mrs.) A. J., K.

We all thank you for the helpful idea, Mrs. K., that fine peace-loving neighborhoods contribute peace to the world. While yet remaining alert to the essential work to be done if we are to build a thoroughly peaceful world, we can all take heart in contemplating the peaceful and peace-loving neighborhoods of our acquaintance. Certainly, in a larger sense, the nations are made up of neighborhoods. What is good and what is already proved in the small community, can be made to widen its influence and prove itself of practical worth in the larger section. It is our portion to find ways of bringing this about.

Cheerio . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Add, Subtract, and Multiply—Goldfish of Grade 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

"Add," "Subtract," "Multiply," and "Divide" are four goldfish with a mission in life who live in Grade Three of Andrew Jackson School. They are just another part of the education methods which are being tried in Akron schools, whereby children really live their lessons—and instead of learning to read, read to learn.

For example, the children practice reading and using good English by telling and writing stories and songs about their pets. And you will grant that it's fun to remember the four branches of arithmetic when you have to feed cracker crumbs to Multiply or Divide, and watch Subtract go through his watery gyrations.

Not only are Jackson school Third Graders permitted to bring their pets to school—they are requested to do so.

"It is an activity which is very helpful in explaining to the children the correct forms of 'seen' and 'saw' and 'learn' and 'teach,' for example," said George Weber, primary supervisor. "A little boy learns to say, 'I taught my dog to do a trick' rather than 'I learned my dog to do a trick.' The point, of course, is that a child eagerly takes part if he is interested, and eagerly accepts teaching if it will help him to express better what he wants very much to say."

Shirley Anne, aged 9, volunteered the information that her canary, Dicky, "doesn't like a bath and doesn't like to have his toenails cut." Barbara, 8, proudly exhibited her springer spaniel, "Lady Queen." There were fox terriers and black rabbits and even pet toads. There were tadpoles galore in all kinds of containers and there were guppys. And there was one lone snail!

Dramatic and Speech Institute at Wisconsin

Ten popular courses under nine faculty leaders will be given this summer in the Dramatic and Speech Institute at the University of Wisconsin, sponsored annually by the University Extension Bureau of dramatic activities. The dates for the two weeks' institute will be from June 28 to July 10. The registration, class and rehearsal center will be the Old Union building, adjacent to the Memorial Union and the near-by Mendota waterfront.

"The purpose of this institute," Miss Ethel Rockwell, its manager, said, "is to offer training in community and school leadership in the art of play production and its allied arts. Many communities find it difficult to secure well-trained leaders in recreational activities. This annual program is intended to be one answer to this oft-felt need."

In addition to emphasis on dramatic work for communities and high schools, a special section will concentrate on such work for the 'tween-age groups to be found in the junior high schools of the cities and in the 4-H clubs of the rural districts.

Elementary Education Conference

A conference on elementary education, sponsored by the NEA Department of Elementary School Principals, will be held at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor following the Detroit convention, July 5-16. The course will be known as Education B151S, The Administration and Supervision of the Elementary School.

The lecturers will include members of the School of Education of the university and other outstanding educators. The mornings will be given over to lectures, and the afternoons to class work based on material found in the Department's Fifteenth Yearbook, "Personality Adjustment of the Elementary-School Child," and other sources. Reports on this material will be presented, followed by general class discussion. For further information about the course write to the NEA Department of Elementary School Principals, 1201 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—From News Bulletin of the National Education Association.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

SEA PINES SCHOOL
RESIDENT STUDY GROUPS
Education through companionship. Fundamental culture is the light of Christian ideals.
Inspiring individual programs. Fall and Spring on Cape Cod.
Winter Term in Florida
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 9, Brewster, Mass.

DOCTORS, DON'T GUESS!
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
July 1937 10c a Copy

More Horses in the Air!

In the July issue of Scientific American, Reginald M. Cleveland tells the story of the incredibly rapid progress which has been made in airplane engine power within 34 years. When the Wrights flew at Kitty Hawk, their engine was of 30 horsepower. The latest engines are 50 times that power—1500 horsepower and more.

The rapid development of airplane motors might almost be called typical of the speed of progress in scientific endeavor during the past generation—a progress which Scientific American has observed and reported month by month, bringing the story of every significant laboratory discovery, of research, of all the advances in all the far-flung fields of natural science, to the layman, in a humanized way—clearly, accurately, concisely.

Covers all the fields of natural science—
Industry
Astronomy
Pure Science
Engineering
Photography
Aviation
Archaeology
Chemistry
Transportation

IN THE JULY ISSUE
THE FUEL OF THE STARS *by Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D.*
THE STORY OF RADIUM *by John A. Maloney.*
IS NATURE KIND? *by S. F. Aaron.*
MORE GAME *by Andrew R. Boone.*
IN ADDITION
are the regular departments, "Camera Angles," "Amateur Telescope Making," and Scientific American Digest, a monthly summary of significant trends and developments.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
"Dean of Magazines"

Special Introductory Offer Six Months for Only . . $1

C.M.3
Scientific American
24 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.
Please enter my subscription for six months. I am enclosing $1.00.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

A NEW FUNK & WAGNALLS BOOK
MEN WANTED
By Frances Maule
To the young man who "can't seem to get a job" or who has a job and wants to get ahead, this is a practical and helpful book. Observers of business conditions agree that men *are* wanted. Business and industry are looking for young people having the right qualifications. This book gives the latest and most authoritative news straight from the employment front. The writer is the author of "She Strives to Conquer," a job book for girls that has already sold 15,000 copies. In "Men Wanted," she gives young men the results of first hand talks with the men on the hiring and firing lines of the great corporations. What lines offer the greatest opportunities? What training is needed? How can young aspirants "sell themselves" to their prospective or present employers? These and many other questions are answered in this book of 289 pages. $2.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.
(Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary)

COLLEGES
United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B-S-Degree in 2 years
World famous for technical 2-year courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Those who lack high school may make up work. Short diploma courses in Surveying (36 weeks) Drafting (36 weeks). Low tuition. Low living costs. Students from every state and many foreign countries. 54th year. Enter June, Sept., Jan. and March. WRITE FOR CATALOG. 2707 College Ave., Angola, Ind.

SCHOOLS—British Isles
CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by the Board of Education
Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations
International outlook
Apply Principal Tel. ESHER 810

Vernon House
Brondesbury, London, N. W. 6, England
Recognized by the Board of Education
This School is rendering valuable service to the community. (See Government Report)
Forty Scholarship successes
Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard
Day boys and Day boarders only
H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

H. P. GREENER
B.Sc., B.Com., M.R.S.T., TUTOR
17, Moorfield, Newcastle upon Tyne and 4, West Avenue, Gosforth. Preparation in all Subjects for School and University Examinations. Private and group tuition. Practical Chemistry and Physics. Also Junior Preparatory class. Tutors include M.Sc., M.Litt., M.A., M.R.S.T., B.Com., D.Th.P.T., B.A. Hons. (Durham, London, Cambridge).

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

A Position with a FUTURE
Gregg stenographic and secretarial training not only fits you for a good position . . but also is a stepping stone to advancement
Write, call or telephone State 1881 for catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN BUSINESS
ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
For High School graduates only
Summer term opening June 21-July 6. 42nd year.
Offers all business courses.—Diploma and 2-year Degree courses. Accounting, Secretarial Science and Business Administration Positions for graduates.
New Courses Advertising Journalism
Phone or write Dept. C. S. for FREE bulletin.
3260 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. VAN Buren 3768

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Teachers' Summer Course
July 12 to August 20
Catalog from Secretary, Room 255
Carnegie Hall New York

Poise Through Speech
for Social, Business, Professional Use
DICTION — VOICE — READING
Pupils Successful on STAGE and RADIO
Also as TEACHERS.
Send $1 for first BETTER SPEECH Home Study Lesson
JANE MANNER
Speech and Drama Studio
STEINWAY HALL—NEW YORK CITY

HELENE BOLL
Well Known Lecturer and Radio Artist
271 Beacon Street, Boston
—offers—
Intensive Professional Training
Public Speaking Seminars for Professional and Business People
Instruction for Stage, Platform, Radio
Special Courses for Teachers
Summer Course begins July 6th
FALL TERM begins Oct. 1st
Unusually successful record of graduate students.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States
Van Horn Home School
"80 Acres Fresh Air and Scenic Beauty"
High moral standard.
Superior Educational advantages.
Kindergarten through tenth grade
SUMMER CAMP
MRS. MAE T. VAN HORN, Pleasant Acres, Hayward Calif. Hayward 57-Y-5

WRITE
for Lower School Catalog
Children are accepted in the Boarding Department at the age of 12.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

SUMMER SCHOOLS
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SUMMER SESSION
July 6 to August 14
Offers 250 courses in the general fields of Liberal Arts, Practical Arts, Business Administration, Law, Theology, Music, Education, Religious and Social Work. These courses are of interest not only to students seeking undergraduate and graduate degrees, but also to adults who desire a superior opportunity for self-improvement and professional advancement.
For Bulletin and further information, address:
ATLEE L. PERCY, Director
688 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The Meek Sparrow

THE English have always been sentimental about birds. It is six hundred years since John Skelton, that country parson who so offended Cardinal Wolsey, wrote his charming lament for his little friend, Philip Sparrow. Indeed, all the poets in our calendar have shown this tenderness to feathered things. As a practitioner of verse, I suppose I ought also to be lenient to them. Up to the present I have; and I can search out dozens of poems from many volumes to prove my humility toward thrush, ouzel-cock, linnet, skylark, nightingale and all the other regiments of the air.

But today I am not so sure. If today I were to write a poem in praise of a bird, it would be an act of professional *expertise* rather than a cry from the heart. I am beginning to think the birds need another talking to, such as Saint Francis gave them so fruitlessly so many centuries ago. I recall, with some emphasis, that, after all, birds belong to the reptile family. A line from that true observer of nature, the Welsh poet, W. H. Davies, runs in my head: "Go, feathered bullies!" He is addressing the sparrows. And I recall, too, some lines from the indolent James Thomson, sitting by the view on Richmond Hill on a summer day, and ruminating in steady iambics on the savagery of the birds. He voices exactly what I feel today about sparrows.

* * *

I SAY THIS after much provocation. I spent a small fortune last winter, having our Essex cottage re-thatched. As a precaution, I spent still more money to have it covered with fine-meshed wire, so that the quaint, traditional designs of the tops and ribbings should not be defaced by wind and beak. And now, throughout the weeks of nesting and mating time, my companion and I have been subjected to the most outrageous blackmail that ever human beings submitted to in silence.

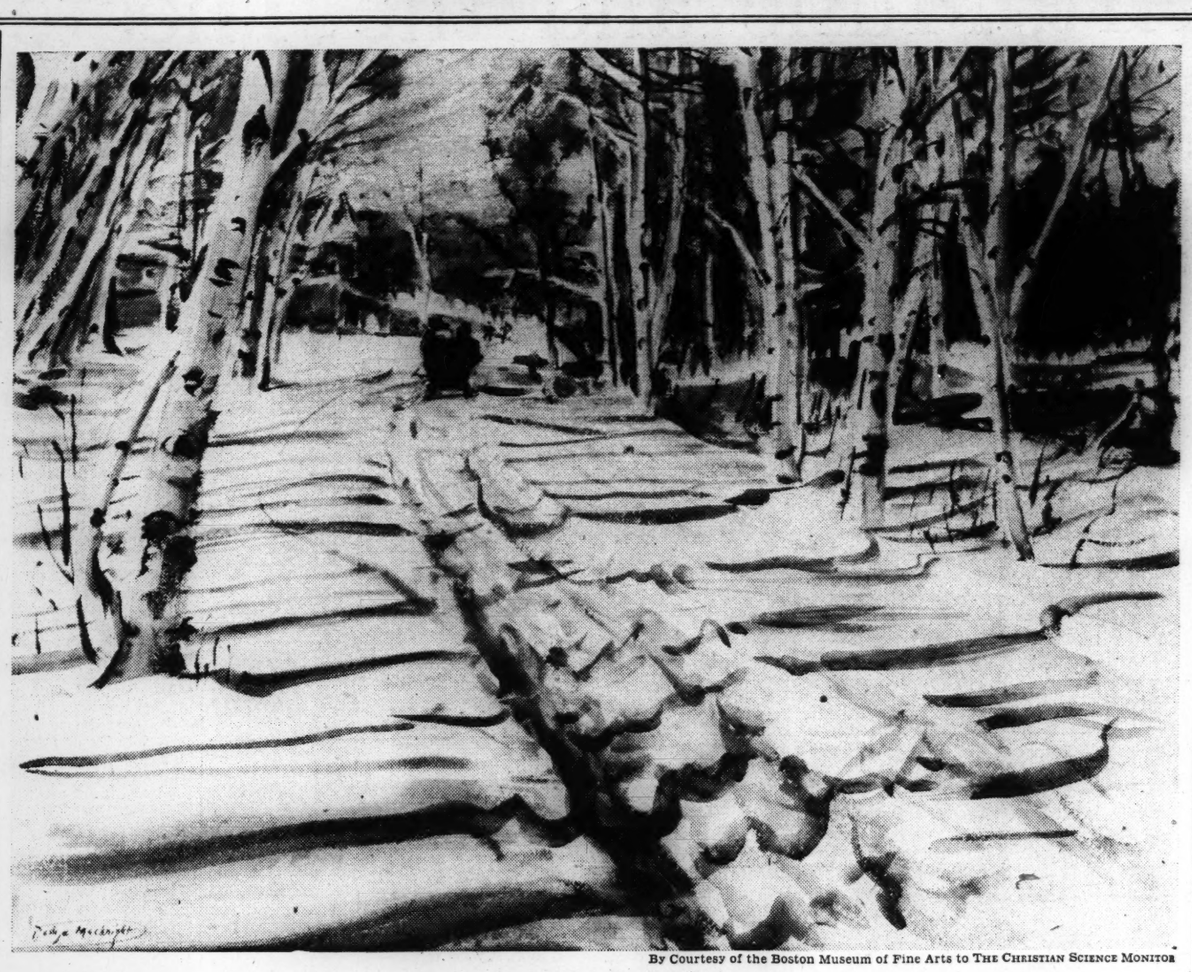
The sparrows, finding themselves baffled by the wire when they arrived to begin the nest-building, withdrew to the apple trees and held a "parlement of foules," as Chaucer called it. Since then, their campaign has been scientific in its ruthlessness. Wave after wave they come over the top, hurling themselves against the wire entanglement that protects the thatch. Crack! Crack! Crack! So it goes on all day long, a barrage of living bodies bombing our roof in the vain attempt to break through that wire so that the thatch beneath, now so inviolate, can be bored and burrowed into to make a colony for these ambitious marauders. And this attack is accompanied by screams and gutteral ragings, as though we were some poor little Ethiopian princelings who had no right to the territory which we have been striving for so many years to make tight and trim. The propaganda against us never ceases. We hear it even at night; growls and thuds above our heads in the cornices and under the eaves. There is one particular assailant, with a heavy black jowl, and an out-thrust chest, who comes every day and perches on the sill at my study window, to yawp at me and insult me. He beats at the pane with his stubby beak; and, when I look up, he tries to fix me with his beady Latin eyes, ruffling up his feathers and beating his wings against the glass. Sheer intimidation! I threw a publisher's rejection slip at him yesterday, screwed up in the form of a miniature javelin. He fled, to return immediately and snatch up the missile and fly away with it. No doubt he is taking it to the League of Nations as evidence of my savagery and inability to look after my own roof.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN is thoroughly organized, for it is not the front line alone that is active. As I write now, I can sit and look out on a level with my apple trees, a flowery paradise like a Japanese lyric. On every bough, on every tuft of bloom, I see these campaigners at work, their uniforms flashing in the sunlight. Stab, stab, as fast as a pneumatic road-pick, those beaks drive at the heart of the blossoms, nipping them out. One morning, on a newly cleared patch of ground intended as an extension of the lawn, I sowed several pounds of grass seed. There followed the sound of a great army, and a beating of a myriad wings. By dinner time that ground was bare again. I re-sowed it, and set up warning notices with tufts of rag and black thread. The second army used the pegs as observation posts, and the second sowing vanished quicker than the first. My companion set out several boxes of young plants, carefully raised under glass. Almost before the trowel was scraped and the boxes stacked behind the garage, those tender seedlings were decapitated; the zinnias, balsams, snapdragons and dahlias nothing but a myth of our summer hopes.

And the same thing is happening at the back. As the peas and lettuces come up, the sparrows come down. We have set out three crops of lettuce, and all have disappeared. The peas have been wired, but even so only a few have survived. Somehow or other, by cunning and stealth, the "feathered bullies," enraged at our feeble protest and our attempt to protect our own home, are gradually starving us out. Soon we shall have to capitulate and return to the heart of London, to our safe quarters near Chancery Lane, leaving the sparrows to find their way at leisure between the wire and the straw (for I am sure they will succeed), there to build their new empire, and gradually to resume their appearance of gentleness and meekness and anonymity.

RICHARD CHURCH



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER LANDSCAPE BY DODGE MACKNIGHT

NEW ENGLAND has distinguished itself in pictorial art through its superb water colorists, of whom the most outstanding are John Singer Sargent, Winslow Homer, and Dodge Macknight. John Sargent excelled through his amazing skill in rendering surface textures as they are affected by light; Winslow Homer was notable for a direct and convincing realism. Dodge Macknight, who lives today on Cape Cod, marks his work with fresh, bright color. All three painters handle aquarelle as a medium in itself, with inherent qualities which cannot be achieved in oils.

In the black-and-white reproduction, one loses the most significant ingredient in Mr. Macknight's painting. The pigment in his pictures is clear and definite: the cooler hues are used for objects in shadow, the warm bright tones for illuminated areas. Mr. Macknight would delight to paint in Spain, in Bermuda, in Mexico where opportunities to paint polychromatic subjects, with luxuriant foliage and exotic flowers, are plentiful. Like the Impressionists whom he knew in Paris of the 'eighties, Mr. Macknight has subjugated color, made it more efficient, more eloquent in recording scenes of nature. His pictures are notable for opulent purples and blues, for greens, verdant or gem-like. The color never seems extreme or inappropriate, for there is naturalism and logic in his method. A lesser painter employing the same means would seem garish.

Dodge Macknight's aquarelles are remarkable, besides, for the economy of stroke; he possesses the gift for conciseness. He prefers to indicate a shape, a color, a shadow rather than to qualify it with too many strokes. His water colors appear to be struck off easily, with abandon, in a free and spontaneous manner. But any practiced water colorist knows what knowledge lies behind each stroke, what calculation has figured out where it shall be placed, how heavy, or thick, or casual it shall be. Such painting requires great discipline and technical facility.

This "Winter Landscape" is typical of the New England scenes done by Dodge Macknight. He has keenly observed the quality of light, the atmospheric conditions of his chosen locale. He has painted sand dunes swept by the wind, marshes glowing in autumn light, farmhouses, roadways. This water color in the Boston Art Museum reveals his deftness in the small staccato strokes which identify the birch bark, and in the fluid sweep of the brush which indicates the lengthening shadows on the tracked, snow-covered road. The scene is chill, the shadows of the trees clear, translucent blue. Much of the white is the paper itself with little, if any, tinge of color added. The skillful water colorist uses the white of the sheet effectively, so that it "tells" as part of the painting.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Grand Canyon of the Colorado

HE WHO has not seen the Grand Canyon may ask how it is possible for a thing to be lovely and at the same time terrible. For his answer he must go and see it. Then he will know. The Canyon is like an ancient oracle: it replies to your questions, but the interpretation of its replies rests with you—it depends on what kind of person you are. I do not mean literally, of course, that you will do any "asking" as you stand and look out over this tremendous spectacle; indeed, you are far more likely to be struck speechless, overcome by such emotions as you never felt before. What you see is so utterly unexpected. You may have been all over the world and have looked on hundreds of natural marvels; you may have been told about the Canyon, or read about it, or seen pictures of it. You may have a vivid imagination that has created for you what you think must be a pretty adequate vision of what the Grand Canyon really looks like. No matter. None of this is any good, as you will discover when you get there. Whatever your anticipations, the reality will dwarf them.

There is nothing especially interesting or remarkable about the last few miles of the approach to the Canyon. When your train reaches the southern verge there is a sharp drop of a hundred feet or so back to the level of the plain over which you have been speeding since daylight. While you were asleep the car in which you have been riding ever since you left Chicago was shunted off the Santa Fe main line to a side track at Williams, Arizona—that once wild-and-woolly cow-town—with fifty miles left to go before reaching the Grand Canyon. As you look out of the car-window over that wide expanse of sagebrush desert on the left-hand side of the train, you will hardly realize that, hidden completely by the steep grade and by the magnificent conifers of Coconino Forest, there lies one of the wonders of the world. And when the train comes to a stop at the hotel, things seem rather commonplace. You alight at the back door of El Tovar and walk up several flights of stairs to the lobby. It is just breakfast time. You are looking forward to a nice table at a window from which you can see the Grand Canyon. Your first set-back arrives when you learn that the dining-room overlooks the desert, not the gorge. However, after breakfast will do. You finish your meal . . . and complacently stroll out on the plaza to see what may be seen. Near the parapet there are some seats; you take one, and proceed to look. . . .

Stretching before your eyes for miles and miles is a flame-tinted void. Your eyes are blurred, and when you rub them descry something far down in the depths, away off to the left—a silver thread glinting in the sun's rays. Yes—that's the Colorado River, and it lies a trifle more than one mile below the spot where you are sitting. Directly opposite and etched against the startling blue of the Arizona sky are the cliffs that form the northern rim of the Canyon. They look all of five or six miles away. They are twelve miles away. Just in front of you is a crimson cliff—now, that is close; you could toss a pebble and hit it. You toss the pebble—it falls at your feet, and somebody nearby informs you that the cliff is more than a hundred yards from your seat. . . .

The painter of the Canyon is the sun, and his "brushes of comet's hair" are in use every hour of the day. Since every picture that he and the clouds paint is different, we might change the figure of speech to the kaleidoscope. The atmosphere, too, is a potent factor in this amazing play of light and shadow and color. . . .

The sun is setting. Scarlet flames creep up the sides of the Canyon walls in one direction; in another the deep shadows are apparently dropping down, down, down into bottomless depths. Where a few moments ago the river was winding its silvery and tortuous way, there is now only a purple path between towering walls, shot through here and there with an errant gleam that has escaped through a cranny in those erosion-bitten peaks in the gorge. Faraway ranges light up, one by one, with an unearthly luminosity as the foreground becomes less and less distinct and the middle distance is suddenly metamorphosed from a blazing inferno into sharply silhouetted, ragged ramparts of innumerable peaks fringed with fire. Overhead the sky is banked with fleecy, billowy clouds. It seems hardly possible that a mere human being could behold such ineffable glory and live to tell the tale. An awful solemnity pervades the place, and a silence that is almost palpable.

At home, the coming of night is just nightfall. In the Grand Canyon it is a miracle.—From "Trails Through The Golden West," by ROBERT FROTHINGHAM. (New York: McBride.)

Blueberries

THE soil is sandy and it will not grow
A single thing of worth. But here and there,
Among the few scrub pine, a patch of blue
Competes with distant sky;
Small, stunted bushes, hanging low their heads,
Guarding a secret wealth from passersby;
A worthless soil; but that is where you'll find
Blueberries, of the ripest, bluest kind!

B. B. COOPER

"Give me understanding"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is said in the Bible about the desirability of getting understanding; but what is this understanding which it is so profitable to gain? Certainly it is not knowledge of merely material things, however desirable from a human standpoint that may be, for such knowledge alone cannot make one more honest, more loving, more kind, more willing to serve his fellow men. It must, then, be the spiritual fact which needs to be known and understood, the fact of man's unity with God, Spirit, Mind.

In the first chapter of Genesis we are told that God created man in His own likeness. As God is Spirit, His creation is spiritual. God being perfect, His creation is perfect. Man in God's likeness possesses no power which is not derived from the divine source, God. Every quality that the real man possesses must of necessity be useful and free from any possibility of harm either to himself or to another. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591), Mary Baker Eddy defines "man" as "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." As "the full representation of Mind," man lacks no good thing, and therefore cannot and does not lack understanding.

"How am I to overcome the belief that it is hard for me to understand certain subjects in my college course?" asked one who had been a student in a Christian Science Sunday School. Lovingly his teacher pointed out a paragraph on page 128 of Science and Health which reads in part: "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity;" and, further, "It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." Studying the paragraph carefully the student found that perspicacity means an ability to see through, thus to comprehend or understand a subject. He saw that, as he gained a better understanding of God, the ability to comprehend the subjects in his college course would be gained.

Soon there came an opportunity to prove that the time used in learning about God and His law had been well spent. Examination time came, and as he entered the classroom something of the old fear of failure seized him. However, remembering what he had been taught in the Christian Science Sunday School, he quietly laid down his papers and earnestly prayed for guidance. He knew that the same intelligence which had guided him in his study of the subject covered by the examination questions would even now guide him in the formulation of correct and logical answers. After a few moments thus spent in realizing his inseparability from God, infinite Mind, or divine intelligence, he picked up his pen and began to answer the questions. As he wrote rapidly the answers seemed to flow in his thoughts as easily as the ink from the pen, and well before the close of the examination period he had completed his answers. Great was his joy when, after his paper had been marked by the instructor, he found that he had obtained a creditable grade, although the subject was one which he had found very difficult at the beginning of the course. His greatest satisfaction, however, was in knowing that he had learned to utilize the spiritual truth which he had been taught, and that it would ever be at hand to help him in every experience which might come to him.

What liberation from the enslaving beliefs of mortal existence the right understanding of God brings to mankind! When one grasps even a modicum of spiritual truth he will no longer be in bondage to fear, worry, doubt, or discouragement. Even when beset by evidences of sickness or accident the remedy is at hand. He has only to claim his spiritual birthright of dominion and freedom through his divine sonship. The remedy for every discordant condition, therefore, is in the right understanding of God and of man's eternal and indestructible relationship to Him.

The way to gain spiritual understanding is through the daily, prayerful study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health. In this book will be found a veritable "key" to the Scriptures, which will help one to understand the truths taught by Moses and the prophets, and by Christ Jesus and his followers. No better way for making a systematic study of these books can be found than by a daily reading and pondering of the Bible Lessons given in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. Here one will find selections from the Bible with their correlative passages from Science and Health pertaining to the special subject for each Sunday, set forth in logical sequence. When they are studied with a receptive thought their spiritual meaning is unfolded. As one begins this study each day, he may well pray with the Psalmist (Psalms 119:18), "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." Then as he begins to grasp something of the spiritual meaning of the truths brought out in these Lessons, he will also be able to pray in the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 119:144), "The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: give me understanding, and I shall live."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Donne-moi l'intelligence"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AMAINTES reprises, la Bible montre qu'il importe d'acquérir l'intelligence ou la compréhension; mais qu'est-ce que cette intelligence dont l'obtention est si profitable? Ce n'est certes pas la connaissance de choses simplement matérielles; car si désirable qu'il puisse paraitre du point de vue humain, ce savoir ne suffit pas à rendre les hommes plus honnêtes, plus dévoués, plus bienveillants, plus désireux de servir leurs semblables. Ce qu'il faut connaitre et comprendre, ce doit donc être le fait spirituel, l'unité de l'homme avec Dieu, avec l'Esprit ou l'Entendement.

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit que Dieu créa l'homme selon Sa propre ressemblance. Comme Dieu est Esprit, Sa création est spirituelle. Dieu étant parfait, Sa création est parfaite. Créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme ne possède aucun pouvoir qui n'émane de la source divine. Les qualités que possède l'homme réel doivent nécessairement être utiles, incapables de nuire soit à lui-même soit aux autres. Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 591, donne cette définition de "l'homme": "L'idée composée de l'Esprit infini; l'image et la ressemblance spirituelles de Dieu; la représentation complète de l'Entendement." En sa qualité de "représentation complète de l'Entendement," l'homme ne manque d'aucun bien; il ne peut donc pas manquer d'intelligence.

"Comment vais-je surmonter la croyance que j'ai de la peine à comprendre certaines branches qui rentrent dans mon programme universitaire?" demanda un jeune homme qui avait suivi l'École du dimanche de la Science Chrétienne. Avec beaucoup d'amour, son ancien moniteur cita un paragraphe figurant à la page 128 de *Science et Santé*, et qui contient ces passages: "Le terme Science, bien compris, n'a trait qu'aux lois de Dieu et à Son gouvernement de l'univers, y compris l'homme. Il s'ensuit que les hommes d'affaires et les savants ont trouvé que la Science Chrétienne rehausse leur endurance et leur puissance mentale, qu'elle augmente leur discernement du caractère, qu'elle leur donne de la perspicacité et de la compréhensivité ainsi que la faculté de surpasser leurs aptitudes ordinaires... Elle élève le penseur à son élément natif de pénétration et de perspicacité." L'étudiant médita et travailla ce paragraphe; il découvrit que perspicacité signifie la capacité de voir à travers, autrement dit de comprendre ou de saisir un sujet. Il se rendit compte qu'obtenir une meilleure compréhension de Dieu lui permettrait d'embrasser par l'intelligence les diverses branches de son programme.

Il eut bientôt l'occasion de prouver qu'il avait fait un bon usage de son temps lorsqu'il s'était efforcé de mieux connaitre Dieu et la loi divine. L'époque des examens arriva, et au moment où le jeune homme entrait dans la salle, la crainte d'un échec prétendit le saisir comme autrefois. Mais se rappelant ce qu'on lui avait enseigné à l'École du dimanche de la Science Chrétienne, il posa avec calme sa feuille d'examen et pria sincèrement pour être guidé. Il savait que l'intelligence qui l'avait éclairé dans l'étude de la branche en question le guiderait aussi maintenant qu'il s'agissait de formuler des réponses correctes et logiques. Pendant quelques minutes, il réalisa son inséparabilité d'avec Dieu, l'Entendement infini ou la divine intelligence; puis il prit la plume et se mit à répondre aux questions indiquées. Il écrivait rapidement, car les réponses se présentaient à sa pensée avec autant d'aisance que l'encre en mettait à couler de sa plume; et il termina son travail bien avant l'heure. Grande fut sa joie lorsque plus tard, il revit sa feuille d'examen marquée par le correcteur; en effet, l'étudiant avait obtenu une bonne note, quoique le sujet fût de ceux qu'il trouvait très difficiles au début. Mais ce qui lui donna le plus de satisfaction, ce fut la certitude d'avoir appris à utiliser la vérité spirituelle qu'on lui avait enseignée—l'assurance que cette vérité serait toujours là pour l'aider, dans n'importe quelle circonstance.

Comme la juste compréhension de Dieu libère le genre humain des croyances asservissantes qu'implique l'existence mortelle! Quand le disciple saisit quelque peu la vérité spirituelle, il n'est plus subjugué par la crainte, les tracas, le doute et le découragement. Même si les indices de maladie ou d'accident l'assaillent, le remède est à sa portée. Qu'il revendique seulement son droit de naissance spirituel—la maitrise et la liberté dues à sa filialité divine. Ainsi le remède à toute condition inharmonieuse se trouve dans la vraie compréhension de Dieu et de l'éternelle, indestructible relation unissant l'homme à Dieu.

Pour acquérir la compréhension spirituelle, le mieux est d'étudier chaque jour avec prière la Bible ainsi que *Science et Santé*, livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne. On trouvera dans ce volume une véritable "clef" des Écritures, permettant au disciple de comprendre les vérités qu'enseignèrent Moïse et les prophètes, puis Jésus le Christ et ses disciples. Pour qui veut entreprendre l'étude systématique de ces livres, aucune méthode ne surpasse la suivante: lecture et méditation quotidiennes des Leçons bibliques indiquées dans le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*. Ce Livret indique un choix de versets scripturaires avec des passages corrélatifs pris dans *Science et Santé;* groupés dans un ordre logique, ces textes se rapportent toujours à un sujet spécial qui varie de dimanche en dimanche. Leur sens spirituel se dévoile lorsqu'on les étudie d'un cœur réceptif. En abordant cette étude, le disciple pourrait chaque jour faire sienne la prière du Psalmiste (Psaume 119:18): "Dessille mes yeux, afin que je contemple les merveilles de ta loi." Puis lorsqu'il commence à saisir le sens spirituel des vérités que font ressortir ces Leçons, il peut également s'approprier cette autre parole du Psalmiste (Psaume 119:144): "Tes préceptes sont éternellement justes: donne-moi l'intelligence, pour que je vive!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Music in an Art Museum

SURELY in this great court where sculptured planes
Lend their enrichment to the stucco wall,
Where broad treads lead the eye to flowering lanes
Of fresco and of canvas, and each hall
Beckons in tapestried perspective—here
Shall sound unfold to bloom in native air,
Rise tall in stalk, bud forth in pointing spear
And blossom fully, splendidly aware.

Not here shall music make a lonely rune,
But marry to myriad chords their myriad mates;
Titian re-echoed in the rich bassoon,
Flute notes arising to the visible gates
Of Corot's color; from a viol's bow
Strains loosened first by Greek Domenico.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle..... 824 Skinner Building
London Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN. Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition.... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St. Boston U. S. A.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Paris Musical Events

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The spring musical season, which was not particularly brilliant last year, has regained its usual splendor. The Exhibition and the certainty of meeting with a great international audience in Paris easily account for the wealth of virtuosos on Paris concert platforms. Impresarios' datebooks are considerably overcrowded and musical enthusiasts no longer know where to listen. In this surfeit of galas, however, musical critics do not find many elements of novelty. Indeed, we see all the vocal and instrumental stars, one after the other, once more performing their "numbers" in routine style with a monotony that is at times a little discouraging. Thus, Brailowsky, Rachmaninoff, Kreisler, Heifetz, Rubinstein and many other brilliant soloists have this year renewed their periodic exploits while conforming strictly to the wishes of a public that desires neither novelties nor change.

Nevertheless, we were surprised to see an artist on the platform of the Salle Pleyel whom, up till now, we had applauded only in very different surroundings. In conjunction with Jean Doyen—the admirable pianist who was brought into the limelight at the recent Concours Fauré—the charming Yvonne Printemps gave a vocal recital devoted to songs quite unlike those we are accustomed to hearing from her lips.

* * *

It would, I think, be a mistake to wrest Yvonne Printemps from her repertory of light music, especially since her recent triumph in "Trois Valses" at the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens. But it cannot be denied that this diva of operetta gave a valuable lesson to the most rigid of our singing masters and famous lyrical singers. She showed them, in fact, how delightful it is to hear an artist sing with the ease with which she breathes without any apparent effort or show of study and technique. Yvonne Printemps appears to breathe melodiously. Sounds escape from her throat with facility, suppleness and ease. Their velvety, bright timbre possesses an irresistible charm. These rare qualities are a joy to the musician. This delightful artist, as well as her remarkable accompanist, gained a very lively success.

A concert of a rather special nature broke the monotonous musical life in Paris, when the five young violinists from the U. S. S. R. who had just achieved a dazzling triumph at the Concours International Ysaye were heard. Of the six first prizes of the international competition they carried off five. Adjudicators and competitors were alike amazed. I have just heard these precocious virtuosos and marveled at their prodigious technique. David Oystrakh, Lysa Guilels, Boussia Goldstein, Marina Kozoloupova and Micha Fichtengolz possess a supreme craftsmanship. But among these triumphant competitors the youngest — Boussia Goldstein — stood out most impressively. He possesses a quality and strength of tone that are quite unparalleled. This youngster will certainly make a dazzling career for himself. One indeed rarely meets with such vigor, individuality of temperament and mastery in a child of his age.

* * *

The competition gave rise to some interesting controversies. It was organized by Soviet Russia as a kind of sporting test. Five young champions were chosen, relieved of all material anxieties and subjected to one year of intensive and methodical training. Then, in marvelous form, they appeared before their judges and triumphed without difficulty over their adversaries. The musicians of Western Europe had not the benefit of such professional advantages. The majority of competitors had left their brasseries, café concerts, cinemas or lessons, in order to take part in the trial, and were in no position to contest on equal terms with these magnificent champions.

I am no advocate for the introduction of sporting methods and technique into musical life. However, as international competitions and championships are the fashion, Russia has every right to prepare the representatives of her colors with such thoroughness. In every nation, youthful subjects who may advantageously be called upon to defend their country's prestige in international trials should be aided and supported. In this respect the U. S. S. R. has given Europe a lesson which deserves to be kept in mind.

Wilhelm Furtwängler, at the head of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, paid Paris his annual visit at the Opera. His conducting is as meticulous and accurate as ever. But, on the whole, the atmosphere was less charged with emotion than usual. The minutiae of these performances tend toward a certain academic coldness. Some element of a more ardent vitality is lacking. Also, the program was badly chosen. It began with a Haydn symphony that was played in far too studied a manner and in which the nuances were too ambitious and unnecessarily complicated. Excess of care should not develop into preciousness.

Furtwängler then presented a Bach Brandenburg concerto for flute, violin and piano. The Paris public was rather disappointed with such a choice. When one has the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra on the stage of the Opera house it is a little annoying to see it reduced to so long a silence while soloists, who may scarcely equal our own, perform on the platform. It was manifest that Merckel's violin and Möyse's flute could have given a finer rendering of this famous work.

On the other hand, as a pianist, Furtwängler deserves only praise. For, like Dimitri Mitropoulos and the old clavecin players, Furtwängler is both soloist and conductor. With a movement of the head he indicates the entry to his instrumentalists while, at the piano, his hands take part in the performance. Here he demonstrated perfect musicianship and a touch of rare delicacy. His playing is discreet, refined and intelligent and his balance perfect throughout the entire piece. It is indeed the free-play of a conductor.

A rather heavy rendering, though one much to the point, of Ravel's "Valse," and a beautiful interpretation of the somewhat lengthy "Bacchanale" from "Tannhäuser" completed a program which, we repeat, did not arouse the usual enthusiasm of the Paris public. For this public is touchy and exacting in its admiration for Furtwängler. At his second concert, however, the great German conductor astonished us with a masterly performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" which showed an imaginativeness, vigor and color that possibly could not have been equaled by Richard Strauss himself.

Frans Hals Show at Haarlem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haarlem

An exhibition of over 100 paintings by Frans Hals will be held at Haarlem in July, August and September on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Frans Hals Museum. Foreign countries have lent scores of most valuable pictures. American museums and art collectors have loaned 34 of the Dutch seventeenth century master's pictures, worth some 5,000,000 fl. ($3,000,000). German museums and private collectors send 15 pictures, France and England send 8 each, Belgium 7, Austria 4, Sweden 3, while Netherland museums, including the Frans Hals Museum itself, contribute 22 pictures.

Art lovers and art connoisseurs from all over the world are expected to make the pilgrimage to the home town of Frans Hals and enjoy the canvases of this great realist, who has been described as the most typically Dutch painter, who ever stood before an easel.

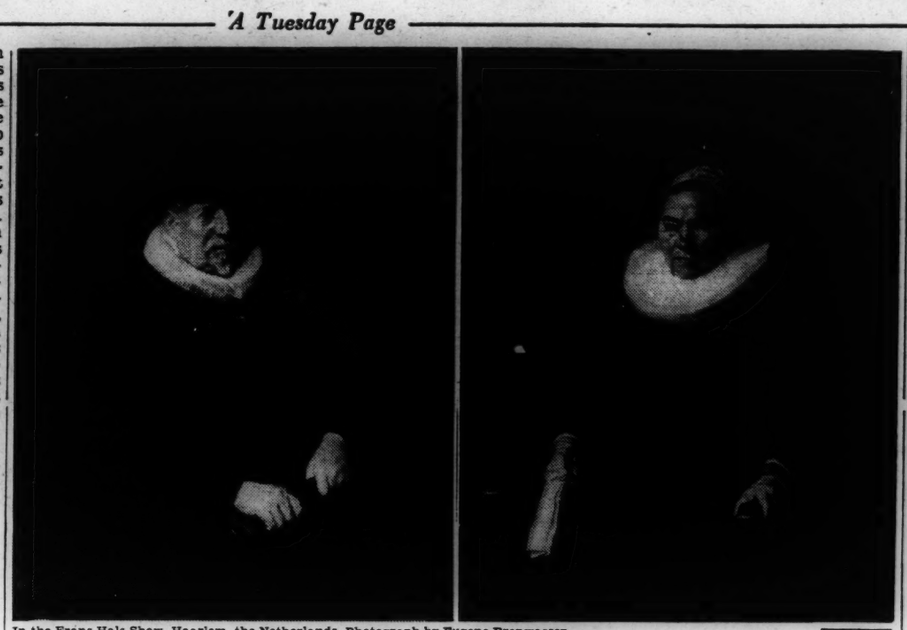
Apart from the large pieces, so popular in his day, portraying banquets of merry officers' of the Civic Guards or gatherings of regents of social or humane institutions, Frans Hals specialized in the painting of the lighter side of human nature and painted laughing and smiling people surpassingly.

Born in Antwerp in 1580 and passing on in Haarlem in 1666, Frans Hals was long active as a painter. This accounts for the large number of canvases by him still in existence. The year 1635 seems to have been a fruitful one, for 25 known portraits bear that date. He received relatively little—between 30 and 60 florins—for paintings now worth many thousands.

Last March, the Municipality of Haarlem sent a representative, Mr. N. Katz of the firm of D. Katz in Amsterdam, to the United States to inspect paintings by the seventeenth century Dutch master now included in private collections and museums.

Among those who responded to the request are Mr. Edsel Ford of Detroit, Mr. Robert Woods Bliss of Washington, D. C.; Jules S. Bache, Charles E. F. McCann, Samuel H. Kress, Harry Oakes, M. Knoedler & Company, Duveen Brothers, Wildenstein and Company, Howard Young Galleries, Scott and Fowles, E. and A. Silberman Galleries, the Schaeffer Gallery, the Metropolitan Museum, all of New York; the Brooklyn Museum, the Cincinnati and Taft Museums of Cincinnati, the Detroit Art Institue, W. R. Nelson Gallery of Kansas City and Dr. G. H. A. Clowes of Indianapolis.

Two paintings from the J. P. Morgan collection have been loaned by Knoedler and Company to the exhibition. These are portraits of a man and his wife, Herr and Madame Bodolphe, considered as a masterpiece of "almost shadowless modeling" by Dr. W. R. Valentiner, authority on Hals.



In the Frans Hals Show, Haarlem, the Netherlands. Photograph by Eugene Brenwasser

"De Heer Bodolphe" and "Mevrouw Bodolphe"

An All-American Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Second National Exhibition which the Municipal Art Committee opened last week at the Fine Arts Building is probably the most truly American of any of the large country-wide displays which are periodically held here. The Society of Independent Artists conducts its shows on a nation-wide basis, the National Academy of Design does the same, and the Biennial Exhibitions which the Whitney Museum of American Art has held for several years have drawn their exhibits from many regions, entitling them to a similar status. But the current display arranged by the Mayor's committee as one of the features of the Summer Festival of art, music and drama events this year, covers the native field more thoroughly than any. Forty-seven states and all of the principal territories and possessions of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, are contributors to the show.

This does not mean that all of the regions represented have all the space they need to give them a thoroughly complete representation of their best art products. It has been necessary, and a very reasonable plan it seems to be, to fix the number of exhibits from each state and territory, according to the total population of the state or territory. So that while Massachusetts has 11 paintings on display, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois about 17 each, Delaware is accordingly restricted to a mere six, Rhode Island five, and Samoa two works of art. The fact also that the exhibition has been formed by local committees, whose members were named by the governors of the states represented, has brought to New York groups of art which have been chosen within their own territories, and wholly without outside influence. This seems like a fairly ideal arrangement, and the show reflects it in the meritorious quality of the works displayed.

* * *

Regional ideas and influences are evident in virtually all of the group displays, for in the process of taking stock of native characteristics American artists have been for several years looking more to their own countrysides for inspiration than formerly. The Pacific coast artists hold closely to their own region, as do the Middle West, the southern and the New York and New England artists to theirs, making their pictures mainly but not entirely out of indigenous subject materials. Both modernistic and academic trends are followed, some of the state groups being more progressive than others, but the general result is that of a well-balanced exhibition. If any region seems to deserve more praise than another, it is the Middle West.

The Missouri group seems especially interesting, with John De Martelly, whose painting, "Economic Discussion," stood out last year, prominent again with his "Missouri Chorus," and Frederick Shane, J. Baare Turnbull and others following suit, somewhat in the sturdy realistic manner of Thomas Benton. Ohio has sent a distinguished painting in Henry G. Keller's Mexican market scene, "Playa del Palo," and Clarence H. Carter, a sensitively painted "Landscape." Iowa, which is considered a vital center of new developments in regional art, has no Grant Wood here to back up its reputation, and none of the exhibitors present is equal to his prominence. However, there is a good Illinois group, with Ivan L. Albright's strange portrait, a kind of philosophical commentary on old age, and C. V. Donovan's fine landscape, "Spring in Illinois," among other works of note. Dale Nichols's "John Comes Home for Christmas" combines decorative treatment of landscape with an approximation of a homely Currier & Ives subject, furnishing a thoroughly entertaining touch.

* * *

New England's group is distinguished and conservative. Veterans such as William M. Paxton, Herman Dudley Murphy and Aldro Hibbard contribute representative works. Edmund C. Tarbell's portrait of three children is among the most appealing of several of conservative type. Newer talents may be seen in Thomas S. La Farge of Connecticut, with his spirited painting of a Mexican fiesta, and Herbert Meyer, whose landscape, in the Vermont group, is among the best. Hilda Belcher, also of Vermont, shows an amusing caricature of country life in her "Chicken Pie Supper."

The Middle Atlantic region, aside from New York, has no strongly unified group of painters, but several individuals whose works stand out. Among them are John Folinsbee of Pennsylvania, with his broadly painted winter scene, Maxwell Simpson of New Jersey, whose "Homage to Isadora Duncan" gives his impression of the famous dancer in an appropriately classic scheme. Franklin Watkins also commands interest in this group with his cleverly painted "Old Woman Reading." The Negro theme appears prominently in the paintings of the Southern artists, who find it filled with picturesqueness and character. A dozen artists, such as Rella Rudolph of Alabama, Conrad Albrizio of Louisiana, William F. Lockwood of Florida, Edmund Archer of Virginia, and William C. Estler of West Virginia have portrayed Negro subjects both sympathetically and with humor.

The importance of New Mexico as an art center is not fully enough brought out with the five pictures which have been allotted to that state. Good contributions, however, are made by Ernest L. Blumenschein, with his painting called "Trial of a Sheepherder," and by D. E. Brett, whose portrait of a "Mexican Mother" lends painterly distinction to Montana's representation in the Plateau States group, in which may be seen an interesting painting of box cars on a siding by Le Conte Stewart, a Utah artist. California, with its seventeen artists represented, is youthful of spirit, creative and alive to new interests. Her best contribution are those of Paul Sample, Millard Sheets, whose "Dawn Horse" is a sweeping piece of decoration; Everett G. Jackson, who shows the enigmatic "Sailor Beware," and Henry Sugimoto, whose landscape of Highland, Calif., is a vigorous and well organized coastal subject.

* * *

New York's prominence in the display is not entirely justified by the quality of the works shown, several artists of good repute, such as Leon Kroll, Alexander Brook and Eugene Higgins being represented by works of relatively little distinction. Others seem unentitled to the place they occupy in so restricted a showing. There are, however, a striking landscape by Ernest Fiene, a fantasy on the theme of a black lace parasol and shawl by Morris Kantor, a tumultuous Coney Island scene by the realist Reginald Marsh, and a luminous landscape by Henry Schnakenberg—all of good quality. Fortunately there are other sources here, such as the Whitney Museum's summer show, where the visitor may elaborate his knowledge of New York art considerably beyond the works available to him here.

J. C. B.

Lyme Art Season Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Old Lyme, Conn.

Appealing in its variety of media comprising 160 numbers, the Lyme Art Association has entered on its thirteenth consecutive season at the Old Lyme, Conn., galleries with an exhibit continuing through July 4.

Water colors and pastels with a sprinkling of monoprints, aquaprints and colored drawings occupy the south and north galleries. Black-and-white items line the west wing walls, drawings, etchings, wood and line engravings and drypoints.

Arresting among the water colors are those by Ogden M. Pleissner, including "The Reaper"; Frederick L. Sexton's spray-swept "Lobster Fisherman"; Charles and Mary Ebert's sunlit papers of local and remote motifs; George Burr's tropical subjects; Gregory Smith's "April Sky"; an unusually effective floral arrangement by Egbert Cadmus; Winfield Scott Clime's interesting New England scenes; Ford Cooper's studies of Aird Island, Ontario; Alice Geary's strikingly patterned Nova Scotia subjects, and Bertram Bruestle's realistic game birds in tempera. Alice Ball and Henrik Hillbom contribute landscapes. One miniature is shown by Dorothy Winship Ely.

Atmospheric glimpses of England, Scotland and Ireland by Caro Weir Ely are among many engaging pastels. Harry L. Hoffman shows an appealing Cathedral Ronda in like medium, and there is a sturdy marine by Saxton Burr. Elinor Lathrop Sears combines pastel with water color and crayon in a fine piece of figure work titled "The Boy in the Puce Colored Cap," and Gertrude Nason strikes a quaint note with her "Studio Grand." Other pastels include portraits by James Goodwin McManus. Ivan Olinsky this season joins Percival Rosseau in the exhibition of monoprints.

The versatility of the late Wilson Irvine is seen in a variety of mediums, including water colors and deftly handled aquaprints, ranging from graceful figures to the rugged landscape of the Southwest.

A group of heads in charcoal by Ivan Olinsky are broadly realized. In contrast are the delicate wood and line engravings shown by Thomas W. Nason, and the finely etched trees by Platt Hubbard. Herbert Thoms' "Downeaster" is among his several drypoints. Eugene Higgins returns with a series of his solidly composed figure subjects. Beatrice Harper Banning's "Beyond" is one of her best plates. Bertha H. Dougherty with both etchings and pen and inks, H. Lindley Hosford with a reminiscent "Old Hamburg Bridge," Elinor Lathrop Sears with her American Peasant intrigues, provide other high lights. Robert Fulton Logan, who, in addition to etchings, shows a silver point, and Mary R. Ebert, a newcomer in the print gallery with her etching, "Lobster Buoys," are also well represented.

'Don't Play, Just Talk'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

There seems to be a widespread notion today that people can be talked into understanding and appreciating the art of music. We have only to turn on the radio to hear some gentleman or other revealing in persuasive accents, not always untinged by condescension, the mysteries of melody, harmony, counterpoint, rhythm, form, and so on. Surely, we think, such wealth and ingenuity of metaphor could only be inspired by the profoundest musical insight?

Then our mentor proceeds to illustrate on the piano the—to him—too, too utterly utter simplicity of it all. Alas; quite often the piano promptly tells us, in the most unflattering way, that its player is destitute of any feeling for melody, harmony, or anything else—he does not even play his eight or sixteen bars in time. Happily for him the radio is a one-way affair so we cannot say: Don't play; go on telling us about it. Not that the musically ignorant will be much enlightened, for the only way to understanding music is personally to experience it. The appreciation-mongers may talk and analyze for years without that happening to their listeners.

But it is another matter when, so to speak, the musician goes before and the talker follows after. And when the analysis of a work of art begins with the whole—does not the word analysis mean "resolution into simple elements,"—we may discover some of its secrets. Reversing the process, as so many radio talkers do by starting with the simple elements, is mistaking bricks and mortar for the house itself.

* * *

One of the most brilliant and illuminating "talkers" on music in Europe is Sir Donald Francis Tovey. The publication of volumes III and IV of his "Essays in Musical Analysis" (Milford, Oxford University Press. London and N. Y. 10s. 6d. each) will make every reader regret that instead of only one more volume to look forward to, there are not half a dozen. The two latest are on "Concertos" and "Illustrative Music" respectively.

In the essay on the Classical Concerto which opens volume III, Sir Donald is careful to point out that the basis of his analysis is never technical and agrees that the musical analysis which investigates "'how it is done' distracts the mind from the poetic enjoyment of a work of art." He says that you cannot, for instance, enjoy the first movement of Beethoven's Eroica Symphony if all the time you are thinking of the sketches which preceded it. Forget the sketches utterly, he advises, as Beethoven himself forgot them: "They have helped you, not because they showed you 'how it was done,' but because they drew your attention to 'what' was done; and on that, and that alone, your attention must remain fixed . . ."

He adds that Beethoven himself must have found his old sketchbooks a series of perennial surprises "if he ever looked at them a year or two after finishing a work." Sir Donald does not disdain "any good technical term that may substitute a word for a paragraph," but, in elucidating the poetic and dramatic expression of the concerto form for us by non-technical analysis, he will have nothing to do with—and here his wit flashes—"a priori theories of absolute music which will apply equally well to absolute nonsense."

* * *

Fifty concertos—including variations and concertos without ritornello—are placed under the searchlight of Sir Donald's scrutiny. The result is often disconcerting. Even musicians of wide culture in their art will soon find themselves saying: "Why didn't I spot that?" In the most familiar works, such as the Beethoven and Mendelssohn violin concertos, Sir Donald discovers something fresh and interesting for us to think about. Old works become new.

Many readers will be startled to hear that "the best works of Mendelssohn have all in their respective ways been the starting-points of some musical revolution." We are shown how Mendelssohn supplanted the classical concerto form and how his violin concerto later became a source of inspiration for composers who would have been horrified at being indebted to anything so old-fashioned. "Yet," Sir Donald adds, "I rather envy the enjoyment of anyone who should hear the Mendelssohn concerto for the first time and find that, like Hamlet, it was full of quotations."

Pianists, fiddlers, and—perhaps it may be whispered—even conductors, will discover in this book a treasure-trove. The final sentence is a garland of praise for William Walton: "Any concert for viola must be a 'tour de force'; but this seems to me to be one of the most important concertos for any instrument, and I can see no limits to what may be expected of the tone-poet who could create it."

Volume IV "Illustrative Music"—follows the same high level and includes some pages on Berlioz in which almost every sentence sparkles. What could be better than "There, then, let Berlioz lie; the whitest liar since Cyrano de Bergerac."

Schönberg's New String-Quartet

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

Of three delightful concerts given by the Kolisch-Quartet one was devoted to Beethoven and another to Schubert, with the co-operation of the excellent pianist, Peter Stadlen. At the third, Schönberg's latest work, a string-quartet composed last year, was heard for the first time. Here, manifestly, is a masterpiece, one of Schönberg's most important works and one which confirms his lofty reputation. Pure, rich music, it is neither easy to listen to, nor easily understood.

By playing through the whole composition twice, Kolisch made it considerably easier for his listeners. Apart from this work, the program contained only Anton Webern's subtle quartet-pieces (op. 5) which already seem quite familiar.

Like Beethoven, Schönberg finds that in the string-quartet he is able to give the clearest and freest expression to his individuality. It is a form suited to his musical thinking. At any rate, his four quartets constitute the milestones of his career. In the D minor Quartet (op. 7) the polyphonic structure of progressions is developed for the first time, with the parts, over long stretches, moving independently. This becomes a distinguishing feature of Schönberg's style. Here, as in his later works, we discover the same expansion of the classical forms transmitted to us.

In his next quartet, op. 10, he oversteps the frontiers of the old key-system. This work was followed by a long pause. Twenty years later Schönberg wrote the third String-quartet as his opus 20. The works he composed during the interval belong to the so-called intermediary, or impressionistic period, distinguished, among other pieces, by "Pierrot Lunaire."

The third Quartet was his first twelve-tone composition. It may well be that before he could write so lofty and transcendental a work it was necessary for him fully to develop this style of composition. If in the process he occasionally reverted to old classical forms it was not in the sense of the "neo-classicists." For the actual tonal language was never borrowed from the past. He merely makes use of the fundamentals of musical architectonics which are rooted in the essence of music.

How far these methods of Schönberg conform to the "new music" is made clear in his fourth string-quartet. We are not concerned with the imitation of the sonata-form which is customary in classical quartets. For the sonata-form is based on the old key-system with its harmonic relations and contrasts, on the cadenza, tonic, dominant and subdominant. There can be no question of all this in a twelve-tone composition.

That a theme, a significant homogeneous idea, should be clearly stated before there is any further development is a universally accepted fundamental of musical structure. Just as a longer movement obviously requires more than one theme and has therefore a second (subsidiary) theme introduced as a contrast: i.e., if the first theme has a particularly marked rhythm, the second will be more melodic in character. In a lengthier composition there must be co-ordination between the parts and a third theme may bring the first part of the work to a close (finale). Here we have the classical exposition and without any reference to key.

When finally, after developments and variations, the whole movement is rounded off by a recapitulation of themes—naturally analogous to the exposition—this, also, is in keeping with the requirements of musical construction. In the same way, the rondo-form denotes that a main theme always reappears after short interruptions, whereas in the scherzo-form one sees how in one movement a second is introduced as the trio.

Though in this broader sense the four movements of the new quartet correspond perfectly to the classical types, one cannot but observe that the technique of a twelve-tone composition varies the thematic material considerably so that with every recapitulation the themes appear in a different garb. The first movement is a sonata movement, not only in form, but also in its energetic character and driving force so typical of the kind of music classical masters were wont to employ for the openings of their symphonies, sonatas and quartets.

There is a more contemplative quality in the second movement which replaces the scherzo, while a middle section, marked alla breve, is almost a trio and has a waltz-like character. The third movement seems to strike a new note in Schönberg's music: a largo of highly emotional character. I know few pieces of Schönberg of such breadth of tempo and none that can be compared to it in sound. One might perhaps recall the first voice part, the litanei, from the second string-quartet, or the "Kreuze" in "Pierrot Lunaire." These, however, are vocal compositions. Here, the instruments discourse, starting in unison—which in Schönberg is sufficiently unexpected—and rising to an "expressivo" of great impressiveness.

Although the melodious parts are fraught with expression, the last movement—rondo-like in form—is, again, more gracious and cheerful in character. Indeed, the whole work is distinguished for its emotional qualities. Thus it provides a certain contrast to the third string-quartet which, on the whole, presents a cooler intellectuality.

Costume—and Why Not?

By Harold Hobson

London

In "He Was Born Gay," at the Queen's Theater, Mr. Emlyn Williams has written a romantic costume play about the young Dauphin of France who was supposed to have perished in the Revolution. The piece has been received with scorn by several eminent critics, and speedily withdrawn, in spite of the fact that it had in its cast such a celebrated and persuasive actor as Mr. John Gielgud, surrounded by such players as Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, Mr. Frank Pettingell, and Mr. Williams himself.

In Britain the situation in respect of costume drama is interesting and curious. No one can say that historical plays—which, from their very nature, are costume entertainments—are unpopular. Mr. Clifford Bax's "The Rose Without a Thorn," a distinguished piece of work, had a long run. Miss Flora Robson has appeared with a fair success in a play about Queen Mary, and Mary's sister, Elizabeth, was the subject of a drama called "The Tudor Wench." On the screen, "The Private Life of Henry VIII" was widely popular, and Gaumont-British's "The Tudor Rose" received much deserved and judicious praise. Recently, "Fire Over England," a picture that deals with Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada, won much critical approval.

Since the war there has been a revival in public interest in history, though not perhaps in serious history. What has taken the popular fancy is highly colored versions of the more obviously romantic adventures of the great and illustrious.

* * *

The strength of this feeling may be measured by the fact that it has forced the critics to be respectful to such romantic dressings-up of costumed characters as those mentioned. For Sir Henry Irving made costume synonymous with romance, and Mr. Bernard Shaw made romance synonymous with fatuous folly near the end of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Shaw has himself said that the theater is always 30 or 40 years behind the times, so that it is not surprising to find that the instinctive critical reaction to romantic costume drama when it cannot claim the sanction of history is apt to be fierce indeed. One has only to recall the rather patronizing notices habitually given by the metropolitan press to Sir John Martin-Harvey's performance in "The Only Way" whenever it comes within range of London to realize the dull lengths to which this prejudice can go.

Mr. Williams's play cannot claim the protection of historical fact. His story is imaginary, for there is no evidence that the Dauphin survived, or that he visited England. In consequence, Mr. Williams has had to endure the seven vials of critical wrath being poured over his devoted head. This is regrettable, for "He Was Born Gay" is by no means a futile drama, though it could in two important respects have been greatly improved.

The new music master in the Dover home of Mrs. Georgina Dell, an ambitious hostess, and the mother of a rising Republican member of Parliament, is a certain Mason (Mr. John Gielgud), who is plainly the Dauphin, now a man of 30. To this house there comes a pretender, a loutish Cockney oaf, admirably played by Mr. Frank Pettingell, and at the beginning of the third act, a second pretender, who is not really a pretender at all, but a spy, called Lambert, played with an easy competence by Mr. Williams.

* * *

Mason is an imaginative young man, with a strong vein of poetic feeling, and Mr. Gielgud movingly portrays his memories of the horrors of his boyhood. These reminiscent episodes are not easy to do, but Mr. Gielgud does them well.

What is wrong with the play in the last resort is that it never properly develops an exciting conflict. The first pretender is so obviously and vulgarly a sham that Mason's claims stand in no danger whatever from him, and when, later on in the evening, a real antagonist appears in the person of Lambert, Mason himself breaks down. It is difficult to write a convincing play about a fighter who, for three quarters of the evening, has no opponent, and then who, when an opponent appears, immediately throws in the towel. Nevertheless, Mr. Williams has done this thing as satisfactorily as it can be done.

'African Dawn'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Isobel Ohmead, author of this play, has something to say, and in the saying of it she provided an excellent cast at a recent charity matinée at Daly's Theater with some good opportunities to test their mettle. One experienced a sense of relief at finding a playwright who is not thinking of the theater merely in terms of frivolous thought and uncharted existence.

The play is founded on some words of General Smuts, "Wars pass, but the human soul endures," and the story portrays the experience of an aristocratic English woman who while on a visit to Cape Town is wooed and won by a Dutch South African, Deneys de Waal, on the very eve of the Boer War. Having pledged their troth, they immediately have to part—he to take part in the war on the side of the Boers, she to return to the bedside of her mother in Scotland. There she learns that her lover has fallen in the battle of Spion Kop, and because her family regard her almost as a traitor on account of her love for an enemy officer, she seeks refuge in marriage with a former lover who had remained faithful to her.

She never relinquishes her fidelity to her Boer lover, and when her husband passes on, leaving her his immense fortune she repairs to South Africa to carry out her project of founding a college in his memory for the youth of that country, from which all distinction of race or nationality is to be expunged. We attend the opening ceremony, which is addressed by an ex-"enemy" general, who delivers a speech entirely worthy of the occasion, based on some words of the Greek statesman Pericles, "Happiness is freedom and freedom is courage." The happiness that is freedom is not, however, to be mistaken for self-indulgence, an example of which is introduced and cleverly portrayed in the cocktail-drinking, brainless Lady Agnes Tara.

The author endeavors to show that those racial traits which bring bitterness and resentment in their wake have no fixity or foundation, and that a determined effort to erase these mischievous beliefs from the human thought will succeed when fidelity, unselfishness and true affection are at the helm.

Such a brief account may suggest that the play is too propagandist in character to permit of real dramatic effect, but the author has successfully avoided this charge, and the play afforded some good opportunities for the actors, among whom Nora Swinburne as Lady Hazel Clyde and Antony Eustrel as Simon van Rienen are perhaps deserving of special mention. What may be described as the South African "feeling" was well maintained.

J. S. B.

Aztec Figure for San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

The Federal Art Project has helped bring to notice a marked talent in the California sculptor, Donal Hord, whose figure of an Aztec hewn out of a 2½-ton block of diorite was recently unveiled on the State College campus. The Aztec is portrayed in a legendary racial pose which Hord studied in the south of Mexico, where a remnant of the Aztecs, the Chinantecas, survive. Among other things the Orient has taught Mr. Hord that "the unsaid is at least as important as the said." In this sculpture, instead of the intricate musculature of the body he gives us the planes of the serape as the essential counterpoise for the expressive modeling of the head and feet. The stillness of the Indian people pervades the figure—only the hands speak.

The sculpture has taken almost two years of constant work, in which Mr. Hord was assisted by Homer Dana. After seven months with hand tools, bullsets, handsets, points, brush hammers and ball pein hammers, the pneumatical tools were brought into use to help wear down this resistant rock which few sculptors since the Egyptians have had the courage to carve. The work was done out of doors and completed and polished by hand. The tonal range effected by the degree of finish adds to the power of the sculpture as a whole.

Through a year of small and large economies, the individual men and women of the student body raised the funds to buy the granite, and this May the officials and students of the college, with due ceremony, received from the Government the completed work.

The San Diego Fine Arts Gallery recognized Mr. Hord's work as early as 1928, when the director secured for the gallery the bronze "El Cacique." In 1931 "Young Maize" was added to the permanent collection, having received a $500 purchase prize in the Annual Southern California exhibition.

Your children will be proud, just as your grandmother was, to say "It's a Kimball Piano."

WM. KIMBALL CO.
80th ANNIVERSARY
KIMBALL HALL CHICAGO, ILL.
Write for De Luxe 80th Anniversary Catalog

STAR OF THE RENAISSANCE
A VISION
CANTATA
For Soli,
Chorus and Orchestra
Poem by Ray Bridgman
Music by Hanna Van Vollenhoven
$2.50—order from your local music dealer or write
G. RICORDI & CO., INC.
12 West 45th Street, New York

Business and Industry

Internal Revenues Increase $783,000,000 Over Previous Year

Commerce and Finance

Prices in Cotton Cloth Off; Fancy Goods Lead Sales

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Novelties and fancy constructions proved the feature of the primary cotton gray goodss markets this week, in the absence of normal trading in the standard plain-woven constructions. Buyers covered their needs to the extent of several million yards early in the week and toward the close another flurry of buying more than doubled the previous volume of sales in this section of the market.

It was mostly the lower priced novelties that were involved in the trading, for price limitations seemed to play a large part in the activity. Checks, cords, stripes and dobby figured goods comprised the major part of the business, and much of the fabric sold was made of carded yarn rather than combed yarn.

Buyers Seek Bargains

Buyers were particularly looking for cloths that could be had under to 17c-18c levels and most of the business was said to have moved at 14c to 16c, with some combed business at higher prices. These was demand for combed piques in some volume, but mills were unwilling to meet the prices offered, which were considerably below the 20 cent level, as compared with current mill quotations of 19½ to 20 cents for combed 176x100s. Carded goods were taken in fairly good quantity.

The sales were chiefly in relatively small strike-off lots, but there were so many of them that total volume ran into respectable figures, and the prices, though not wholly pleasing to the mills were regarded as satisfactory in view of present market conditions.

On the plain-woven goods of standard constructions, prices were undoubtedly easier. Second hand offerings proved bothersome in the market, and first hands made little attempt to meet this competition. A very considerable proportion of the week's gray goods business went to second hand sellers, which usually were willing to accept prices a quarter of a cent under those quoted by first hands of recognized quality.

Print Prices Ease

On four yard 80 square print cloths, there was first-hand trading at 8⅜ cents and also at 8¼ cents, which compared with sales early in the week at 8½ to 8⅝ cents, but some few lots of goods of this number were picked up in second-hand circles at 8⅛ cents, for early summer delivery. The 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s sold at 7½ cents early in the week and first hands held persistently to this level, though second hands were offering goods freely at 7¼ cents.

The 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s proved to be the strongest of the four standard print cloth constructions, and several hundred thousand yards sold at 5⅝ cents. This is the only one of the chief print cloth numbers that successfully resisted the downward price trend. Tobacco cloths for the most part were nominally unchanged in price.

Heavy Goods Dull

Carded broadcloths moved in limited volume with the 80x56s leading the activity, selling at 6¾ cents. Sheetings were inactive.

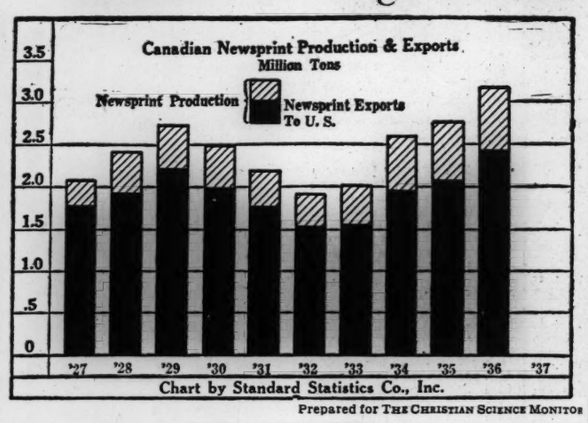
Heavy goods proved rather dull, with the exception of osnaburgs, which moved in fairly substantial quantities to the bag manufacturers. Following downward price revisions about a week ago. Drills were not active, and sateens and twills moved in only a very limited way at prices that were barely steady.

In the fine goods section of the market prices were relatively firmer than in the coarse goods section, and this was attributed to the more extensive curtailment of production in the fine goods mills. Combed lawns were not active, and changed very little in price. Some business was done in voiles and piques, but buyers and sellers deadlocked over prices. Broadcloths and poplins were inactive and nominally unchanged in price.

Here again, it was the fancies that lead the trading, with marquisettes and dotted swiss playing prominent roles. Handkerchief cloths also were moving to some extent.

Manufacturers look for a substantial amount of further business on fancy fabrics, but do not expect that standard plain woven goods will become active until after the government cotton crop report due July 8. It is quite possible, they admit, that a bearish report will further postpone buying for the fall season.

Canadian Newsprint Output Reaches New High in 1936



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Production of newsprint in Canada in 1936 reached a new high total of 3,190,599 tons, of which 2,993,091 was exported.

The United States, which depends on Canada for 70 per cent of its newsprint requirements, took 2,398,674 tons of this total.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Air Lines—Commercial air lines in Argentina materially increased operations in 1936 compared with 1935, statistics showing that 659,846 miles were flown and 8678 passengers carried in 1936, compared with 524,724 miles flown and 6561 passengers carried in the preceding year. Mail carried by the commercial lines in 1936 totaled 117,891 pounds and express carried totaled 71,947 pounds, compared with 79,341 pounds and 35,190 pounds, respectively, in 1935.

Argentine Exports—An increase of 104.7 per cent in the value of exports from Argentina in the first quarter of 1937 is reported over the like period a year ago. While part of this increase is due to the higher prices received for Argentine products, there has been a very large gain in the tonnage of such exports consisting primarily of wheat, maize, linseed, oats, barley and rye. Other products, principally meat and by-products, also registered noteworthy increases.

Brazil's Industries Busy—Brazil's domestic industries, steadily expanding to meet an ever-increasing consumer demand, are in a better financial position than at any time since 1929. The consumption of processed or fabricated goods increased by at least 10 per cent over the preceding year and reached new high levels. The Government continues to encourage establishment of new industries by granting reductions and exemptions in tariffs, and a number of states enacted legislation in 1936 granting tax exemptions for two industries.

Brazil's Steel Output—The output of Brazil's iron and steel industry in 1936 reached proportions never before attained. The total output of pig iron, steel ingots and rolled products was 214,301 tons, a gain of 25 per cent over the 171,653 tons manufactured in 1935. Pig iron production registered an increase of 41 per cent, that of steel ingots 15 per cent and that of rolling mill products 20 per cent. Despite the rapid progress which the industry is making, Brazil is now importing about $28,000,000 worth of iron and steel products annually.

Radios in Venezuela—Every inhabited section of Venezuela is now within the range of one or more of the country's broadcasting stations and the more powerful of these are heard regularly in foreign countries. The United States supplied about 95 per cent of radio receiving apparatus imported during the years 1934 and 1935. The Netherlands is the United States' greatest competitor in this market for receiving sets.

Coffee Growers Helped—The proprietors of small coffee plantations in Venezuela whose production does not exceed 5000 kilos per crop will be furnished peeling machines by the Government. This action has been taken because as stated officially "a large part of the Venezuelan coffee production arrives in foreign markets prepared in a manner that places it at a disadvantage in relation to that of other countries." It was further stated that "the present state of small agriculturists does not permit them to acquire proper machinery."

Ecuador Taxes Explorers—A law recently enacted by Ecuador provides for a levy of tax on "persons desiring to conduct botanical, zoological, mineral or other explorations in the public lands of Ecuador. Persons desiring to explore for any purpose must obtain a certificate from the Government and pay a fee of $100. The certificate is good for six months.

Chile Cultivates Rice—Chile has always been an importer of rice, but the Government is now promoting the cultivation of it. According to such figures as are available, rice production in Chile in 1933 totaled only 1500 metric quintals. About 3000 quintals were produced in 1934. Output in 1935 totaled 6000 quintals and increased to 14,000 quintals in 1986. It is estimated that 90,000 metric quintals will be produced in 1937. Chile is a large consumer of rice and imported 161,000 metric quintals in 1936.

Autos in Chile—Should economic improvement in Chile advance to a point which would permit the removal of the present restrictions on automotive imports it is expected that the demand for garage and service station equipment will improve materially. The restrictions on imports has limited the income of car dealers and garage owners to the extent that they are not now in a position to replace present equipment or to purchase additional needed equipment.

Construction in Peru—Both governmental and private construction work in Peru continues at a high rate, with prices of structural materials showing an upward trend and public funds in considerable amounts being devoted to highway development work. Highway construction is making rapid headway and public buildings, construction of waterworks and bridges and the channelling of rivers continues apace. Private construction is also booming.

Aviation in Uruguay—A new commercial aviation company with a capital of about $800,000 is reported to have been formed in Uruguay for the operation of an air mail and passenger service between Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. It is reported that the company proposes to extend its service later to include other east-coast South American cities.

Wheat for Uruguay—Due to an unexpected local short crop of wheat the President of Uruguay has authorized the importation and sale of wheat for milling free of what is known as "additional duties" in the customs schedules. Owing to unsatisfactory cereal conditions in Uruguay the price of wheat has risen above world levels, causing an increase in the price of bread.

Lowly Peanut in Demand as Use Of Oil Rises 1000 P. C. in 2 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The consumption of crude peanut oil in the United States has increased 1000 per cent in the last two years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau said that apparent disappearance of 134,000,000 pounds of crude peanut oil in 1935-36 was more than 10 times greater than in 1933-34. Increased utilization of peanut oil in compounds and vegetable shortenings was reported.

Peanut oil comprises only 3 per cent of the total disappearance of vegetable oils in this country, but prior to 1934-35 it was less than 1 per cent. The larger supplies of peanut oil were furnished by crushing greater proportions of larger crops of harvested peanuts and by greatly increasing imports.

Advancing prices have accompanied the increases in consumption, the bureau said.

More peanut oil already has been produced in the first six months of the 1936-37 season than in any complete post-war crop year, it was reported. Factory production of 67,000,000 pounds October, 1936, to March, 1937, compares with 49,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1935-36 and 54,000,000 in the first half of 1934-35.

Since 70 to 90 per cent of a season's output of oil is produced in the first half of the year it is possible that relatively little may be added during the remainder of this crop year, the bureau said.

Baldwin Locomotive Shows Decline in May Bookings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, received orders in May valued at $1,978,126, as compared with $2,861,583 for May, 1936, it was announced.

The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first five months of 1937 to $17,044,550, as compared with $13,634,804 in the like period last year.

On May 31, 1937, consolidated unfilled orders, including Midvale, amounted to $31,708,269, as compared with $30,531,416 on Jan. 1, 1937, and with $12,384,214 on May 31, 1936. All figures are without intercompany eliminations.

Chicago Business Decreases Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in the Chicago area declined slightly during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While some attributed the setback to adverse weather, other commentators credited conditions to the usual lull following the annual school graduation period and also to uncertainties traceable to the labor situation.

While it is still a trifle early for semi-annual buying in the wholesale field, indications point to a record attendance at the various trade shows which open here early next month. Mail order houses report sizable turnover in summer wares.

Railroads and public utilities continue to chalk up marks far ahead of the same period a year ago. Automobile dealers and real estate concerns also report heavy interest among prospective buyers.

Labor appears a little steadier than a week ago. While there have been a few strikes, the labor situation in Chicago as a whole is in far calmer position than in most of the surrounding states.

Income Taxes Are $9,000,000 Above Revised Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Income tax collections during the fiscal year through June 19 totaled $2,114,567,914 which is about $9,000,000 more than the President's revised estimate, made in April, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and about $260,000,000 below his original budget estimate. Collections deposited from June 1 through June 19 were $504,155,451, an increase of 69 per cent over the like period last year. With a few more days to go before the end of the fiscal year on June 30, collections are expected to increase slightly.

For the first 11 months of this fiscal year internal revenue collections amounted to $3,825,712,791, an increase of $783,733,032 from the corresponding period last year, while receipts in May were $281,057,599, or $98,947,815 more than in May, 1936.

Income Taxes Jump

Income taxes, including excess-profits and unjust-enrichment taxes, amounted to $1,615,828,219 in the 11 months, an increase of $496,377,158 from the corresponding period last year. Corporation taxes were $773,209,620, an increase of $194,444,980, and individual income taxes were $818,507,981, a gain of $287,421,296.

Lnquor taxes amounted to $538,966,420, a rise of $83,641,952 from the corresponding period last year. Domestic distilled-spirits revenues were $225,000,227, a gain of $37,298,172, and fermented malt liquor taxes came to $246,647,437, an increase of $30,300,776.

Tobacco taxes yielded $503,029,671, an increase of $50,381,918, and cigars, $12,084,130, an increase of $948,973. Cigarette taxes were $433,250,232 for the 11 months, a gain of $49,790,256.

Other Collections

Other important tax collections for the 11 months were:

Documentary and Stamp Taxes—$65,472,768, an increase of $1,250,802.

Manufacturers' Excise Taxes—$405,656,958, a gain of $68,299,348.

Miscellaneous Taxes—$89,007,603, a gain of $5,113,117.

Social Security Taxes—$212,586,070; none last year.

Excess Profits Tax—$20,415,587, a gain of $10,815,851.

Capital Stock Taxes—$136,318,697, a gain of $41,892,975.

Estate Tax—$237,107,597, a gain of $33,721,608.

Gift Tax—$21,738,514, a decrease of $137,917,403.

For May tax payments were made on the following products:

Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons, 1,180,802, an increase of 262,615 from May, 1936.

Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons, 8,809,398, an increase of 1,132,690.

Distilled spirits, rectified proof gallons, 2,727,439, a rise of 683,099.

Fermented malt liquors, barrels, 5,069,278, a gain of 5648.

Cigars, 430,628,149, an increase of 11,258,905.

Cigarettes, 13,069,936,403, an increase of 1,045,079,503.

Snuff and smoking tobacco, 27,556,770 pounds, a decrease of 543,511 pounds.

Playing cards, 2,400,234 packs, a decrease of 204,320.

U. S. Foreign Trade Nearing a Balance Under Trade Pacts

The continued progress of the export-import figures of the United States toward a balance has been an outstanding feature of the foreign trade of this country in recent years, United Business Service, Boston, states in a current report. Exports under the abnormal stimulus of the World War period were vastly greater than imports, reaching an excess of $4,016,000,000 in 1919. During the 1920's the export surplus remained high, stimulated by heavy American investment in foreign securities. However, beginning in 1928 these investments declined abruptly, and as a result our foreign trade figures have now practically reached a balance.

Manufactured goods lead our exports. There are two reasons for this: first, the effective employment of capital in the form of labor saving machinery and the economies of mass production have overcome the higher wage level of this country. Second, the restricting effect on trade in raw products due to efforts to regulate prices, and the trend toward "economic nationalism."

The service points out that reciprocal trade pacts sponsored by Secretary Hull have played a very important role in loosening up international trade restrictions and broadening markets. A further extension of these pacts promises a corresponding increase of business opportunities in both export and import fields. Thus the prospects for continued expansion of international trade is one of the brighter spots in the world economic situation.

Newsprint Mills To Raise Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Four of the largest newsprint companies operating in Quebec Province have entered into negotiations with their employees on new collective labor contracts providing wage increases for their 5650 workers. The negotiations are being carried on under the provincial labor legislation.

The four companies involved are Consolidated Paper Corp., Price Bros. & Co., Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills and Lake St. John Power & Paper Company. Other newsprint manufacturers in the province are expected to join with these four companies and a joint committee is expected to be formed to administer the contracts as specified in the new Tremblay law respecting collective labor agreements.

It is etimated that wage increase by the four companies from July 2, 1937, to Jan. 14, 1938, will be at annual rate of over $1,150,000. Consolidated Paper alone will pay increases amounting to $600,000 over the next 12 months.

Will Curb and Over-the-Counter Stalemate Be Resolved by SEC?

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's hearings in Washington before the Securities and Exchange Commission examiner are considered here as the latest version of the perennial conflict of interest between the New York Curb Exchange and the over-the-counter dealers. Occasion for the hearing was the application of the Curb Exchange to the SEC for permission to "admit to unlisted trading" some 22 bond and debenture issues now traded only over-the-counter. Application was opposed by the New York Security Dealers' Association, the Investment Bankers Association, and several representatives of over-the-counter dealers.

The position apparently taken by the security dealers is that they can make a better market in these securities than can be made on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange and that it is therefore against the public interest for the securities to be admitted to trading on the Curb. At the hearings last week they expressed the opinion that such trading, while providing an inadequate substitute for the market which they would make, would also discourage their own members from making a market and discourage customers from looking to them for a market. The gist of this position appears to be that the market must be either over-the-counter or on an exchange, but that it cannot be both.

Position of the Curb Exchange, on the other hand, appears to be that such a dual market can exist, and is desirable if for no other reason than that it will provide the public with a better choice of where to sell or to buy; and that, furthermore, if the one market draws the bulk of the transactions, this is merely the proper working of free competition.

SEC Gets the Power

The Securities and Exchange Commission is in the picture because it obtained for itself last year, through Congressional amendment of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the power of life and death over unlisted trading departments of the country's stock and bond exchanges. It can of its own accord or on request of an interested party, strike securities from unlisted trading, which automatically puts them out into the telephone or over-the-counter market, or on the other hand it can lift securities like checkers from the over-the-counter market and place them in unlisted trading departments of the exchanges. However, when a security is "admitted to unlisted trading" it can still be traded over-the-counter, but when it is delisted from unlisted trading, then it has only the over-the-counter market.

"Unlisted trading departments" on the exchanges have been a source of puzzlement for Washington for some years now. When a company is interested in having its securities traded on an exchange, it provides regular financial information to the exchange, but many corporate managements have from time immemorial been unconcerned or actively disinterested in having their securities listed, and so will give no information. Many of the exchanges, however, believing that the security holders would benefit, and also wishing to increase their own business, have listed the securities nevertheless, but given them a different status. Technically, they have not listed them, but "admitted them to unlisted trading." The trading and the market is the same, the difference being only in the comparative lack of information.

When Congress wrote the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, it was at first desirous of eliminating all "unlisted trading" on the ground of lack of financial information. The exchanges stressed, however, that this would not force the companies into giving the periodic financial information desired, but instead would simply drive the unlisted securities off the exchanges into the over-the-counter market. So Congress told the SEC to write a report on the matter by Jan. 3, 1936.

Curb "Quote" Out of Line

The SEC's report, late as usual, recommended clemency for the unlisted trading departments but recommended for itself the powers described above. The result was that the alleged conflict of interest between the over-the-counter dealers and the exchanges with unlisted trading departments was transferred from the field of open competition to the hearing rooms of the SEC.

Last summer and fall, over-the-counter houses asked the commission to strike from unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange three comparatively inactive securities, Piedmont Railway, City & Suburban, and American District Telegraph, on the ground that a satisfactory market was not obtainable there.

The first request was denied. In the case of City & Suburban it developed that there had been no Curb trading for two years, and the reported bid price (with no offerings) was $35, while a counter house was making a market of 51-53. This made a bad picture for the Curb, for a customer offering there at the market might apparently have fetched only 35 or 16 points under the telephone market. The commission granted the dealers' request and delisted. It is probable that the Curb specialist was asleep and, the issue having been so inactive, had not checked his reports with the outside market. It should be said for the Curb in extenuation that by its rules had a transaction been put through at such a price, the specialists would have been forced to make good to the seller the 16-point difference between the bid on the Curb and that outside. Probably if an offering had come in, moreover, the specialist would have waked up and revised his quotes in a hurry.

How Curb Adds to List

Just as over-the-counter dealers have the right to ask delisting, so the Curb has the right to ask for admission to unlisted trading of a security hitherto traded only over-the-counter (which might be more properly called over-the-telephone.) It has only to show that the financial information required is publicly available from some source, even if it be only in connection with the listing or the registration of some other security of the same company. Thus if XYZ Company refuses to provide the Curb with the information required for full listing of its common stock, the Curb may nevertheless apply to the Commission for the right to admit the stock to unlisted trading if, in registering a bond issue, the company has promised to provide the commission with regular financial statements. This is called "brother-and-sister listing" meaning that a security may be admitted to unlisted trading if a brother or sister security issue of the same corporate parent provides the Commission, and so the Curb and the public, with the standard financial details.

This spring, under this section of the law, the Curb applied for, and received, permission to admit unlisted trading the bonds of the Boston Edison Company, despite the opposition of First Boston Corporation, one of the leading investment and over-the-counter security houses. The 22 issues for which it applied last week are chiefly refunding issues replacing securities which had formerly been either listed or admitted to its unlisted trading department.

One result of the new dispensation has been a tendency on the part of security dealers to organize. They fear that the Curb will be able to muster more persuasive talent before the Commission that individual investment dealers can afford. Membership in security dealers' associations has been growing in the last year. The dealers have also obtained the moral and legal support of the Investment Bankers' Association.

Gains by Over-the-Counter

Despite the efforts of both New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange to encourage the trading of bonds on their floors, there is a faintly perceptible tendency for bond trading to slip away from the exchange to the over-the-counter market. As is well known, only about a tenth of the trading in government bonds, for example, is done on the New York Stock Exchange. One reason given for the drift is that in recent years an increasing proportion of bond business has been done by large institutional buyers like insurance companies, savings banks investment trusts and commercial banks. These firms in many cases prefer to give their offerings or their bids, which are usually in large blocks, to the telephone market, where they can be discretely shopped around, rather than to the bond specialist on the floor of the exchange.

Despite this fact, the New York Times report of last week's hearings contained this significant paragraph:

"Repeated questioning of witnesses finally elicited the opinion that as a broad proposition bonds with high investment rating and low yield, outstanding in large amounts were of the type felt to be more generally eligible for trading on an exchange."

Part of the sharpness of the present controversy may be due to the fact that business is bad all round. Exchange members are finding it necessary to release employees. In the over-the-counter business, First Boston Corporation recently reported a net loss for the first four months of this year.

New York Sells $40,000,000 Bonds

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The State of New York has sold $40,000,000 worth of state bonds to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York City, whose bid of 100.4397 for the 2¼ per cent bonds was the lowest interest cost of three received.

Observer

Wide World

Dr. H. H. Kung
Vice-President and Finance Minister of China

Chinese Executive To Study Economic Conditions in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-president and finance minister of China, arrived on the Queen Mary to begin a study of industrial and economic developments in America.

Dr. Kung, who was special ambassador of his country at the English coronation, will be received by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. He was met at the pier by a group of Chinese residents here.

The minister has just completed a survey of conditions in Europe.

Dr. Kung, a graduate of Oberlin and Yale, expressed the wish that the "traditional friendship" between China and America could continue to be strengthened. He will visit Yale and receive an honorary degree of LL. D. from the university during his stay here.

Electric Wholesale Trade in '35 Equal To $1,109,404,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1935 the 3767 electrical wholesalers in the United States had net sales of $1,109,404,000 and total expenses, including pay roll, of $142,879,000, according to announcement by William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of the Census, in connection with publication of the special trade report of the census of business on electrical wholesaling in 1935.

The wholesalers had 40,796 full-time and part-time workers, who received total compensation of $76,380,000, exclusive of compensation of 1592 proprietors and firm members of unincorporated concerns. In terms of the annual average, employment varied from a low of 97.7 in January to 101.9 in December, characterizing the electrical trade as "one of exceptionally steady employment," the announcement said.

There were wholesalers appearing in the report from all the states and the District of Columbia. However, the 11 states representing the Middle Atlantic, East-North-Central and Pacific divisions account for 67.1 per cent of the total business for full-service and limited-function wholesalers, and for 70.6 per cent for manufacturers' sales branches, the report said.

"Concentration in large cities also is apparent," Mr. Austin said, pointing out that in the leading 25 wholesale centers, 66.1 per cent of total business for full-service and limited-function wholesalers is found.

Commonwealth & Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—May electric output of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation system totaled 718,790,092 kilowatt hours, an increase of 15½ per cent over the like month last year.

Furniture Prices Show Increase Of 5 to 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The opening of the fall furniture market here found that prices had advanced 5 to 10 per cent and the possibility of a further increase later in the summer was indicated to buyers by manufacturers exhibiting new goods.

The rise in prices, currently effective, was attributed to higher labor and raw material costs while the impending advance, according to manufacturers, will hinge upon whether or not the Black-Connery bill establishing minimum wages and maximum hours for all industry is passed. Producers feel that the passage of such a law is so likely before the end of the summer that they have inserted a clause in order forms providing for advances if the law is adopted.

Record Registration

The opening of the market was attended by over 950 buyers which was near the record registration established at the fall market last year. There was keen interest displayed but only a moderate amount of business was actually placed. Most retail representatives preferred to shop through the displays offered by more than 500 manufacturers participating in the opening, and will start to place orders when they have seen their fill.

First position in the new lines was taken by modern furniture after a lapse of two years. Period styles, early American and Colonial were next in order of prominence in the offerings. It is believed by producers that modern type case goods and upholstered furniture will enjoy first place as a volume seller for the coming two to three years, insisting that the emphasis placed on modern architecture and furnishings in the current Paris Exposition and in the plans for the World's Fair here in 1939 will maintain popularity for modern designs.

Lighter Finishes Prevail

In the exhibition, bleached, or so-called "blonde" finishes on woods, were outstanding. Buyers commented on the fact that the lighter finishes were offered in bedroom suites alone last season but are now evident in dining room and living room suites as well.

It was with satisfaction that manufacturers noted buyer attendance from strike areas, particularly Pennsylvania, was as heavy as usual. Retailers from those sections said that the labor trouble had not affected consumer buying yet. In practically all cases buyers came here with budgets on a par with those of a year ago.

Furniture manufacturers, with few exceptions, reported factories working full time on current orders and predicted fall unit volume will be 10 to 15 per cent higher than in 1936.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21

Review

Methodical review is made of all trust funds managed by this institution, with a view to maintaining constant standards of quality.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listen to our broadcast—"Modern Symphonics" presenting the Grofe Symphonic Orchestra and the Edwin Smalle Voices—every Friday, 10 p. m. WEEI

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 423,950
1937 vol. to date 225,019,507
1936 vol. to date 255,340,165

Numerous Stocks Show Slight Gain In Today's Market

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The stock market crept ahead today fractions to a point or so but confidence wavered in late afternoon dealings and shares backed away slightly from their tops.

Trading was at a faster pace than yesterday with transactions running at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Wall Street circles said traders bought on the theory the longer peace rules on the steel strike front, the better chance for eventual amicable settlement of disputes.

Up fractions to a point or more were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Wheeling Steel, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Woolworth, International Harvester, Deere, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Can, General Electric, Illinois Central, Santa Fe, New York Central and Southern Railway.

Issues which lacked stamina were Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical, Northern Pacific and Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit.

Buyers continued to move with restraint in the bond market today and near midday the majority of corporate liens were resting at slightly lower levels.

U. S. Governments had a few minor gains and a slightly larger number of losses ranging from 1-32 to 4-32ds of a point.

The troubled labor horizon again was cited by investment circles as a prime reason for trading apathy.

A few liens received better than average support which boosted them fractionally. In this group were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Fanta Fe 4s, Erie 5s, International Paper 5s, and New York Central 5s. Studebaker 6s rose about 1½ in a thin market.

On the losing side were loans of National Dairy Products, Northern Pacific, Pure Oil, Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Alleghany Corp, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, and McKesson & Robbins.

Limited action in the foreign list was concentrated in obligations of Germany, Brazil, Belgium, Australia and Japan, most of which picked up fractions.

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Moderate gains ruled in a mixed curb market today.

Gainers were American Gas and Electric, Electric Bond and Share, American Cyanamid "B," Hudson Bay Mining, International Petroleum, Cord, Technicolor, Hecla, St. Regis Paper and Pennroad.

Down a little were Electric Bond and Share 6 per cent preferred, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, Sunray Oil, Cleveland Tractor, Pitney Bowes and New Jersey Zinc.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Anglo-Norwegian Holding 7% pf	$3.50	..	June 30	June 24
Columbus Foods Corp $3.50 cv pf	$3.50	Q	June 18	June 15
Dawes Bros 5% pf	50c	.. July 1		June 17
Gemmer Mfg Co cum pfc pf A	$3	.. July 1		June 21
Monarch Knitting Co Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	.. July 2		June 22
Sub El Sec $4 2d pf	75c	.. July 1		June 22
United Dairies, Ltd. 6½% 1st pf	$1	.. July 2		June 24
Extra				
Cannon Shoe Co	15c	.. July 1		June 21
R R Employ Co, A	10c	.. July 20		June 30
Do B	10c	.. July 20		June 30
Shasta Water Co	30c	.. June 25		June 18
Increased				
Maritime T&T, Ltd	20c	Q July 2		June 19
Minnesota M & Mf	50c	.. July 1		June 23
Shasta Water Co	30c	.. June 25		June 18
Tennessee Corp	25c	.. July 22		July 8
Interim				
Glen Alden Coal	12½c	.. July 20		July 3
McGraw-Hill Pub	15c	.. July 15		July 6
Minn Min & Mfg	50c	.. July 1		June 23
Irregular				
Holly Sugar Corp	25c	.. Aug 2		July 15
Reduced				
Bklyn-Manh Trans	50c	.. July 15		July 1
Resumed				
General Paint Corp	25c	.. July 1		June 25
Columbus Fds Cp	50c	.. June 18		June 15
Special				
Pepperell Mfg Co	$5	.. June 28		June 21
Initial				
Hickok Oil 7% pr pf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 21
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q July 1		June 21
Kennedy's Inc	30c	.. July 15		June 30
No American Pin Corp Cl A	25c	Q July 1		June 21
Stock				
Hickok Oil "A"	*$1	.. June 21		June 14
Do "B"	*$1	.. June 21		June 14
Regular				
Aloe (A S) Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 21
Ameri Cast Iron Pipe Co 6% pf	$3	S July 1		June 19
Baker (J T) Chemical Co	25c	Q July 1		June 18
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q July 1		June 18
Balaban & Katz Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 3		June 25
Barkers Bread	8c	M July 2		June 23
Do pf	62½c	.. July 2		June 20
Barnsdall Oil Co	25c	Q Aug. 2		July 10
Brewer (C) & Co Ltd	$1	M July 26		July 20
Bucyrus-Erie Co (new) 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 19
Cannon Shoe Co	5c	.. July 1		June 21
Do 5½% cum pf ($50)	68¾c	Q July 1		June 21
Com Bank Cp	10c	Q June 30		June 23
do $1.20 pr pf	30c	Q June 30		June 23
do 7% pf	35c	Q June 30		June 23
Comwith Invest	5c	.. Aug. 2		July 14
Consol Aircr Cpr pf	75c	Q June 30		June 19
Divco-Twin Trk Co	10c	Q July 6		June 25
Essex Trust Co (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50	Q June 30		June 18
Fairm Cr C o (Del)	25c	Q July 1		June 19
do 4½% pf	12½c	Q July 1		June 19
Fiberloid Corp	75c	.. July 1		June 21
First Nat Bk (Northeaston, Mass)	$2	Q July 1		June 7
Food Mch Cp pf	$1.12½	Q July 15		June 30
Fuller Mfg Co	5c	.. July 21		July 1
Gen Paint Corp (n p) $2.67 conv pf	66c	Q July 1		June 25
Hatfield-Campbell Crk Coal Co 5% pf	15c	Q July 1		June 22
Holly Sug Cp pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 2		June 30
Ins Co of N A	$1	S July 15		June 30
Lone Star Gas Cp	20c	.. Aug. 21		July 21
Maritime Tel & Tel Co, Ltd	17½c	Q July 2		June 19
Mass Inv Tr	25c	Q July 20		June 30
Mill Creek & Mine Hill NavRyCo	$1.25	S July 8		June 30
New Jer & Hud River Rail & Ferry Co	$3	S July 1		June 30
Nor Am Finance Corp ($50) 7% pf	87½c	Q July 1		June 21
Ohio Leather CoNN	25c	.. June 30		June 24
Do 8% pf	$2	.. June 30		June 24
Do 7% pf	$1.75	.. June 30		June 24
Ohio Tel Serv Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 24
O'Sullivan Rub Co Inc	5c	.. July 30		June 23
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q June 30		June 23
Pacific Com Co Inc	$1	.. June 30		June 21
Philadelphia Co	20c	Q July 26		July 1
Phila Natl Bk	$1.25	.. July 1		June 23
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co	$2.50	.. July 1		June 15
Prudential Inv Cor 10c		.. July 1		June 21
Railr'd Employees Corp A	5c	Q July 20		June 30
Do B	5c	Q July 30		June 30
Do 8% pf	20c	Q July 20		June 30
Rhode Island Elec Prot Co	$1.50	Q July 1		June 18
Rickel (HW) & Co	4c	S July 15		June 30
Rockwood & Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 1		June 21
St Joseph Ry L H & Pw Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 1		June 15
South Norwalk Tr Co (Conn)	$1	Q July 1		June 23
South-West R R Co of Ga 5% gtd	$2.50	S July 1		June 17
5% gtd	$2.50	.. July 1		June 17

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	70	70	70	—3
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29½	29¼	29½	Jun 18
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	67½	66¾	67½	+ ½
5¼	2½	Air Way El Ap	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 21
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	40	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
59	37¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 21
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (.80g)	5	33¼	32¼	33¼	Jun 18
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	217½	217½	217½	—1½
33⅛	21½	Allied Mills (2g)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	16	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	10	60⅝	58⅞	59	+ ½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	25	24¼	25	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	Jun 16
114¾	87	Amerada (2)	6	88	87	88	Jun 18
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	3	62⅜	62	62⅜	—1½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	5	94¼	93½	94¼	+1¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¾	156¾	156¾	Jun 16
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	53	52	52	
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	80	80	80	
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	6	30	29½	29¾	+ ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	4	102⅞	101½	101½	—1½
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	25½	25	25	— ¼
13½	7⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 21
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	51	51	51	+1
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	8	21	20¼	21	+ ¾
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 18
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	6½	6½	6½	
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 21
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
14¾	12½	Am Internat	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	14	42⅞	42½	42½	— ¼
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	102	102	102	Jun 21
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (½g)	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	45¼	45	45	+ ⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+2⅜
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	30	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	53½	53¼	53¼	—1¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
29½	18⅝	Am Rad&SS (.60)	46	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	41	33½	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	28	27⅝	28	
29	22¼	Am Seating	5	24	24	24	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	57	84¾	81¾	81⅞	—2⅞
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	145	145	145	
67½	52½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52½	52½	52½	Jun 21
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	5	54¾	53¾	54¼	+ ½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	12	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
56⅞	37	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	41	40	41	+1⅞
143¾	124⅞	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅞
25⅞	21½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	164½	163⅝	164⅜	+1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	3	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	8	77¼	77	77	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	5	132¾	132¾	132¾	Jun 21
20½	12½	Am Type Fdrs	8	13	12¾	12⅞	
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	10	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	59	59	59	Jun 21
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	4	50	49⅛	49⅛	Jun 18
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	79	50⅜	49¼	50	+ ¾
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
37½	20	Andes Cop	2	18	18	18	—2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Jun 17
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun 18
111	107¾	Armour-Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun 15
13¾		Arm Ill (.35g)	10	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92½	92	92½	+ ¾
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
10½	5½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	1	61	61	61	+ ¾
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	83¼	Artloom	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
101	89½	Assd Dry 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
123	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	8	81	79¼	80⅜	+ ⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	5	97¾	97	97¼	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	19	51¼	50¼	51¼	+ ½
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	15½	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	4	70¼	68½	68½	Jun 17
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	10	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 18
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	6	6⅛	6	6	

—B—

11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	23	5½	4⅞	5	
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	82	82	82	— ½
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	11	27	26	26½	+ ½
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	7	31	30	31	+1
15	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18
43⅜	28⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	29	29	29	+ ⅜
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	23	23	23	— ¼
25½	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (⅜g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	22	22	22	Jun 18
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	11⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
87	84	Beig NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 14
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	7	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	+ ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	5	48¼	48	48	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	20	82½	80¾	81½	+1
20	18	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	17½	17	17½	— ¾
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 21
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	53	53	53	Jun 21
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	2	26½	26¼	26½	— ¼
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	11	24¾	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	15	30	29¼	29¾	+ ⅝
48⅛	39⅜	Bohn Alum (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅝
28	22⅜	Borden (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ½
15¾	8⅝	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 21
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 19
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 21
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	28	22	21	21⅜	— ⅝
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	71	70½	71	
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	10	27	27	27	Jun 21
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	5	17	17	17	Jun 21
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	5	15½	15¼	15½	
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60	60	60	+2
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8	7⅝	8	Jun 21
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	4	32	32	32	— ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun 21
35⅜	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	4	5	5	5	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	6	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅜
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	27	26⅞	26½	— ½

—C—

48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	*1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 21
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	25	25	25	— ½
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	2	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	18	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	45	45	45	Jun 18
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅜	30⅛	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	30½	30⅛	30⅛	Jun 19
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
176½	13⅜	Case (J I)	10	165	163½	163½	— ⅞
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	90	90	90	
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	33	37⅛	36½	36⅜	+ ½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)		113¼	113	113	—1
48½	36½	Celotex (.40g)	2	44	44	44	— ¼
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	8	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	3	18	18	18	
43¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	28	61¼	60½	61¼	+ ¼
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	12	13	12½	13	+ ¼
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	1	58	58	58	—1
48	14¼	Checker Cab	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 21
68⅞	50½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	21	51¾	50½	51	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93	93	93	Jun 21
90½	70	Ches Corp (3)	2	71	70	70	Jun 21
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 18
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun 19
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
7⅜	3¼	Chi & N W pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 21
19½	10	Chi Gt West	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 21
4	2	Chi Gt W pf	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	11	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
33	31	Chi Pneu T	3	24½	23¾	24½	+1
39½	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	2	40	40	40	+ ½
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8¾	4½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 21
10¼	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5	5	5	
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
135¼	97½	Chrysler (3½g)	45	102	100	100	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	4	18	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	6	7¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 21
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	37	37	37	Jun 21
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	1	38	38	38	Jun 21
28½	28	Cluett Pea new	3	28½	28	28½	
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	85	85	85	Jun 18
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	Jun 21
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun 19
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (½)	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jun 21
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	48	47⅞	48	— ⅛
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	2	33	33	33	+ ½
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	20	11½	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	83½	84½	Jun 21
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	29	29	29	
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	113	113	113	Jun 21
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	59¾	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	2	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	65¼	65	65	— ¼
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4½)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 4¼s '47-52	115.30	115.27	115.30
3 3¼s '43-'45	106.3	106.3	106.3
1 3⅜s '40-'43 June	105.13	105.13	105.13
10 3⅜s '43-'47	106.20	106.20	106.20
5 3⅜s '41-'43 Mch reg	106.5	106.5	106.5
3 3¼s '41	106.2	105.31	106.2
4 3¼s '44-'46	106	106	106
31 3⅛s '49-'52	104.13	104.13	104.13
17 3s '51-'55	102.14	102.11	102.14
28 2⅞s '55-'60	100.10	100.7	100.7
40 2⅞s '45-'47	102.19	102.16	102.18
1 3⅜s '48-'51	100.12	100.12	100.12
10 2⅜s '51-'54	99.19	99.17	99.19
9 2⅜s '56-'59	99.8	99.8	99.8
40 2½s '49-'53	97.19	97.19	97.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49	102.7	102.7	102.7

Home Owners' Loan

12 3s A '52	101.26	101.25	101.26
8 2⅛s '42-'44	99.27	99.26	99.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 Adams Exp 4s '48	100⅛	100	100
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	59	59	59
5 Alleghany 5s '49	98½	98	98½
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63	62¾	62¾
8 Allegh & West 4s '98	96	96	96
7 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	77	77	77
2 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
5 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	106½	106¼	106½
1 Am Int 4½s '49	105	105	105
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
29 Am T & T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105	105	105
1 Am T Fdr cv 5s	130½	130½	130½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	98
6 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
22 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅜	110⅛	110¼
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11 AT &SF adj 4s '95 st	105½	105½	105½
5 A C Line st 4s'52	102	102	102
8 A C Line 4½s '64	91½	91¼	91¼
10 A C Line 5s '45	105	150	105
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	93	93	93
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	80	80	80
2 B&O 5s '96 P	80	80	80
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	80	80	80
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	70¾	70	70½
2 B&O4s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
2 BanBg & Aroo cn 4s'51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Bell T Pa '60 C	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	95	95
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	82¾	82½	82¾
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	84	84	84
1 Bos & NY Air 1 4s '55	23	23	23
3 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	20½	20	20
1 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	20	20	20
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
19 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	86½	85	85
1 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	99⅜	99¾	99¾
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	85½	84⅜	84⅜
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
9 Cal Pack 5s '40	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat 5s '60 July	115¼	115¼	115¼
10 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅞	107¾	107¾
8 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅞	95
6 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Cen Il E & G 5s '51	101⅜	101	101
6 Cen N Eng 4s '61	71½	71½	71½
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	97½	97⅝
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	76½	76⅜	76½
5 C & O 3½s '96D	97⅛	97	97
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	53½	53½	53½
13 CB&Q rfg 5s '77	117½	117½	117½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	108	108
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34¼	34	34¼
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	33	33	33
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40¼	39¾	40
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	55	54	54
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	24	23⅜	24
34 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
27 Chi NW 4¼s & 4½s '49	14⅞	14½	14½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21	21¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	66	66	66
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	17½	17½	17½
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
18 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10	10	10
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	15	14⅞	15
47 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	90¾	90	90
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	101¾	102¼
3 Childs Co 5s '43	83½	83	83
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
4 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105¾	105½	105¾
6 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107⅛	107	107
2 CCC & StL 5s '63D	105	105	105
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93	92⅞	93
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¼	102	102
6 Col F & I 5s '70	78	78	78

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Columbia G 5s '52 May	100½	100⅜	100⅜
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98¼	98¼
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Con Coal Del 5s '60	64½	64	64½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
23 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107½	107½
20 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100⅛	100⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Container Cor 6s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Container 5s '43	101½	101⅜	101⅜
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103¾	103½	103½
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¼	90⅞	90⅞
4 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 D & R 4s '36	28½	28⅛	28½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 D & R G West 5s '78	21⅞	21¼	21¼
4 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
30 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	107⅞	108⅞
1 El Paso & Sw 5s '65st	105	105	105
14 Erie rfg 5s '67	72⅞	72½	72½
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	72½	72⅛	72½
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 FairbanksMorse4s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
39 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10½	9¾	10
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64	63¾	63¾
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 GenMotAccept3¾s'51	101	100⅞	100⅞
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	85½	85	85
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¼	100	100¼
4 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104½	104½
12 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104¼
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125½	125	125½
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109¾	110
12 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¼	95	95¼
6 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Hous Oil Tex5½s '40	102	102	102
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44	44	44
5 Hud & Man rfg5s'57	65⅞	65	65
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Ill Bell Tel3½s '70B	105½	105½	105½
5 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10 Ill Cen 4s '66	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	80	80	80
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97	97	97
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	81½	81	81½
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
14 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66	65½	66
12 Interb R Th 7s '32 ct	64¼	64	64
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20½	20½	20½
20 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59¼	58½	58½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	30½	30¼	30¼
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76¼	76	76¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72½	72½	72½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100½	100⅞
29 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	89	89
6 Int T&T 5s '55	73	72¾	72¾
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
2 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 K C South 5s '50	83¾	83¾	83¾
14 K C South 3s '50	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108⅛	108¼
35 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
5 Lake Erie & W '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	30½	30¼	30½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
54 Leh Val 4s 2003	54	52⅞	52⅞
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	123½	123½
4 Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
23 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
23 Manat Sug 7½s '42	60	60	60
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
14 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103⅛	103¼
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	106	106	106
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	100⅞	100⅝	100⅜
3 Mo-Sl L 5½s '34 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 MSPSSM gtd 5s '38	22½	22½	22½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A●	74	74	74
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	87½	87½
28 Mo Pac 5½s '49	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '75F	35¼	35¼	35¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16	15½	16
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	88	88	88
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93½	93½	93½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	93	93	93
3 Mor&Essex1¾s2000	88	87¼	87¼
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103	102½	103
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
1 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	57	57	57
2 N Pac Sv 5s '52A	95¼	95	95¼
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	92	92	92
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	48	48	48
1 NYC cv 6s '44	102	102	102
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¾	96⅜	96⅝
8 NYC 4½s 2013A	88½	88¼	88½
21 NYC cn 4s '98	96½	96	96½
20 NYC 3½s '52	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
9 NYC 3¾s '46	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¼	88⅛	88¼
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
10 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	85	85	85
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	41¼	40	40
6 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	64⅝	64½	64½
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	40	40	40
4 NYNH&H Con 5s '54	35	35	53
3 NYNH&H&Con4sJul'55	35	35	35
17 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	21½	21¼	21¼
10 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 NY Steam 6s '47	105⅛	105	105
2 NY Steam 5s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30	30	30
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
4 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12½	12½
2 Norf&Sou 5s '41	79½	79½	79½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅞	103¾	103¾
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103	103	103
10 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102	102	102
29 Nor Pac 6s '2047	111½	111¼	111¼
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	105¼	104¾	105
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100	99¾	99¾
1 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
4 Pac Gas & 1 3½s '66	98⅞	98¾	98¾
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
4 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100	100½
7 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100¾	100¾
13 Pen Co 4s '63	103	102⅞	103
14 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111½	111¼	111¼
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	112¾	112⅝	112¾
7 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101⅞	101½	101½
3 Pen RR 4s '43	108	108	108
14 Pen RR 4s '48	112¾	112½	112¾
4 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99¼	99½
26 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106¾	106½	106½
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	92	92	92
182 PhelpsDodge3½s'52wi	108⅛	108	108
8 Phila Co 5s '67	96¼	96	96
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	102¾	102½	102½
14 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10½	10⅛	10⅛
20 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24¾	24	24
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	20	20	20
1 PCC & St L 4½s'42C	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57	57	57¼
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	77	77	77
8 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23¾	23¼	23½
1 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
144 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111⅞	111	111½
33 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	109¼	108⅛	108⅞
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Republic Steel 5½s'54	116⅜	116½	116½
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95¼	95¼	95¼
13 Republic Steel4½s'56	96⅜	96¼	96¼
20 Republic Steel 4½s'50	154	151½	154
1 Rio Gr W 4s '49	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
7 R I Ark & La4½s'34	17⅝	17½	17½
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 SaguenayP&L4¼s'66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	99	99	99
3 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	36	36	36
2 StLRM&SP&C 5s '55	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 St L S F 4½s '78	22	22	22
25 StLSF 4½s78ctf st	19½	19¼	19¼
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	23	22½	22½
2 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	17½	17½	17½
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Schulco 4½s '46 A st	25½	25½	25½
2 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	26	26	26
13 Seab A L cn 6s '45	15¼	15½	15¼
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Sea AlFla 6s'35A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Shar Steel 4½s '51	108	107⅞	108
14 Shell Un 2½s '51	98	98	98
6 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105⅜	105½	105½
8 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85	84¼	84½
2 So Pac 4½s '81	84½	84	84½
2 So Pac 4½s '69	85	85	85
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¾	105¼	105¼
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	94¾	94¼	94¼
27 So Pac 3¾s '46	99½	99⅜	99⅜
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜
8 South Ry 6½s '56	98	98	98
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	95½	95½	95½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	106	106	106
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	74	73½	73½
5 Sou Ry & M&O 3¾s	90	90	90
3 So Rv 4s St L '51	95	95	95
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105	105	105
20 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Stalev Mfg 4s '46	104	104	104
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	108	108	108
1 Syminet 5½s'50 xw	110	110	110
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	87	87	87
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	102½	102	102
7 Third Ave 5s '37	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
3 Third Ave aj 5s'60	18½	18½	56½
17 Third Ave rfg 5s'60	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 Tidewa A O 3½s '52	100½	100½	99½
2 T St L&W 4s '50	99½	99¼	99½
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	109	109	109
5 Un Pac 1st 5s2008	114⅛	114⅛	114¼
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	96⅜	96¼	96¼
35 US Rub 5s '47	107	106¾	107
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98½	98¼	98½
14 Utah P & L 5s '44	100½	100⅜	100⅜
10 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109	100	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	30	103½	103½	103½	— ½
22	9⅜	Det & Mac	40	16½	16	16½	Jun 18
30	20	Det & Mac pf	20	20	20	20	Jun 17
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	120	34¾	34	34	Jun 21
122	112	Duplan S pf (8)	10	114½	114½	114½	Jun 19
115½	110¾	Duq Lt 1pf (5)	20	111	110¾	110¾	Jun 19
153	150	East Kod pf (6)	30	150	150	150	Jun 8
115½	105½	Endicott-J pf (5)	•60	109¾	107½	107½	Jun 17
80	75⅝	Erie & Pitts (3½)	•20	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	M'y 27
4	3⅛	Fairbanks Co	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	60	24	22¾	22¾	—1¼
103	88½	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	10	88½	88½	88½	Jun 14
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons(.70g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
128	108	Food Mach pf (4½)	90	108¼	108⅛	108¼	+ ¼
135	105½	Foster Wheel pf	50	102	102	102	—3½
84	55	Frank Sim pf	20	55	55	55	Jun 12
117	106	Freeport S pf (6)	20	105½	105½	105½	— ⅞
73	45	Fuller pr pf	40	46	45	45	—3
48½	25½	Fuller 2pf	10	26¼	25½	26	Jun 18
33	22	Gamewell	30	25	25	25	
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	10	102	102	102	+2⅜
153	135	Gen Bak pf (8)	50	135	135	135	
152	134	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	134	134	134	M'y 27
64½	40	Gen G & El cv pf	20	48	48	48	Jun 19
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	119	119	119	Jun 15
110	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	20	106	106	106	Jun 21
117½	104½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	•40	104½	104½	104½	Jun 9
88	56	Gen Stl Cast pf	20	59	59	59	Jun 11
115	110½	Gold & Stk Tel (6)	5	110½	110½	110½	—2¼
96	89	Goth Silk H pf (7)	20	89	89	89	Jun 21
145½	135	Gt W Sug pf (7)	50	135	135	135	
64¼	59¾	Green B & W (2½g)	30	60	60	60	Apr 27
98	65¼	Greene Can (3)	•10	65¼	65¼	65¼	Jun 18
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	10	45	45	45	M'y 20
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	31	30¾	31	
108	103	Hamil W pf (6)	10	104	103	103	Jun 9
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	60	99	99	99	— 1
140	127	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Apr 14
105½	95½	Hat Corp pf (6½)	30	95	95	95	— ½
136	140	Helme pf (7)	30	155	155	155	Jun 17
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	50	128	128	128	Jun 21
120½	104	Holland F pf (5)	30	105	104	104	Jun 21
114¾	110¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	112¾	112¾	112¾	Jun 17
431	336	Homestake M (12a)	60	384	382	383	—2
72	62	Ill Cent LL (4)	20	64	63½	63½	Jun 8
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50	135½	135	135	M'y 12
111¼	107¼	Interchem Cp pf (6)	40	110	110	110	Jun 17
111¼	108¾	Int Print I pf (6)	60	109	109	109	Apr 29
10	5½	Int Ry C Am	40	6	6	6	Jun 18
8¾	6	Int Ry C Am ct	20	6	6	6	Jun 9
57½	43½	Int Ry C Am pf	50	46½	46	46½	Jun 17
110	88	Int Silver pf (6k)	20	91	88	88	Jun 17
107½	100	Int D Strs pf (7)	20	101	100	100	Jun 18
126½	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	M'y 21
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	123¼	123¼	123¼	Jun 21
136	118	Jones&L Stl pf(3½k)	10	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
121	115½	Kan C Pw pf B (6)	30	116½	116½	116½	—2
110	96	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	20	96	96	96	Jun 16
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	102	102	102	Jun 21
71	47¼	Kinney pf	30	52¼	51	52¼	+1⅜
147	105	Kresge D S pf (.20k)	10	112½	112½	112½	—2½
77⅛	15½	Laclede Gas	10

Helen Jacobs Wins Her First Test, 6–2, 6–1

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 22 (AP)—Paced by Helen Jacobs, the defending champion, and the Davis Cup doubles combination of Don Budge and Gene Mako, American representatives in the all-England tennis championships moved forward today as play was confined to women's singles and men's doubles.

After drawing a bye in the first round, Miss Jacobs eliminated Ermyntrude Harvey of Great Britain in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1. She was joined the third round by the American champion, Alice Marble of San Francisco, who came back after dropping the first set to defeat Mary Hardwick of England, 9—11, 6—4, 6—3.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, won their first round matches. Miss Winthrop beat Miss M. B. Hobson of England, 7—5, 6—4, and Miss Andrus disposed of Miss E. N. S. Dickin, 6—4, 6—3.

Budge and Mako had trouble only in the second set as they eliminated Daniel Prenn, former German Davis cup player, and his English partner J. C. Warboys, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the Atlanta (Ga.) atom recovering from an illness, paired with Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., to defeat C. M. Jones and R. A. Shayes of Great Britain 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Hal Surface of Kansas City and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., also advanced as did Frankie Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., with Georgio de Stefani of Italy as a partner. The former combination beat Herbert Hare of England and Martenson of Sweden, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3 and the latter eliminated S. C. Clark and W. L. Grossmith, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 7—5. Larry Hall of San Jose, Calif., and his English partner, E. C. Peters, whipped J. M. Hunt and C. N. O. Ritchie, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

Countess de la Valdene, the former Mlle. Alvarez of Italy, breezed through a 6—4, 6—0 victory over Freda James, fourth ranking English star.

Bobby Riggs Retains U. S. Clay Court Title

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The name of Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles went down in tennis record books today alongside that of Big Bill Tilden and Bryan Grant, the Atlanta atom.

Riggs won his second consecutive national clay courts tennis singles championship yesterday, defeating a fellow townsman, Joe Hunt, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, to retain the crown he won in 1936. He thus became the third player in the history of the 27-year-old meet to win the title two or more times in successive years. Tilden reigned supreme from 1922 to 1927 and Grant won in 1934 and 1935.

Riggs relied on steady baseline play and the summary showed he had only 35 outs to 50 for his opponent, runner-up to Riggs recently in the southern championship at Nashville, Tenn.

Bobby Pearce May Row Evans Paddon for Title

HAMILTON, Ont., June 22 (CP)—Bobby Pearce, one of the few world champions who isn't bothered by challengers, pricked up his ears today at news that Australia has a new professional sculling champion. Pearce, himself an Australian, thought there might be a match in it for him.

Evans Paddon, 23, son of James Paddon, a one-time world champion, is the new champion of Australia. He defeated Showy Burns decisively for a purse of $2000. Pearce was interested to note that 40,000 watched the race.

If the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto will not arrange a match between him and Paddon thi summer, Pearce hopes to be invited to Australia to defend his world title. The last challenger was Bill Miller of Philadelphia, an easy victim in Toronto two years ago.

Closing College Careers

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Larry Kelley (Left) of Yale, Who Leads the Eli Against Harvard in Baseball Today for the Last Series, and Capt. Tom Bilodeau of Harvard, Who Is Hopeful of Closing His College Days as Captain of a Victorious Harvard Nine Against the Eli

Boat Club Quarters Acquired by Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22 (AP)—Acquisition of the Narragansett Boat Club quarters and river frontage on the Seekonk river by Brown University for a home for the Brown Yachting Club and other aquatic sports of the university and proposed plans for the construction of a new clubhouse by the Narragansett Boat Club on an adjacent site were announced yesterday.

Brown acquires the clubhouse and site on the river with $10,000 donated by the 30-year reunioning class of 1907 and $2500 from an anonymous donor. Plans call for the immediate rehabilitation of the quarters and the placing of one or more shells for the disposal of Brown undergraduates.

Apscheneek of Latvia Leads Chess Masters

KEMERI, Latvia, June 22 (AP)—A. Apscheneek, of Latvia, took the lead yesterday in the fifth round of the international chess masters tournament by winning twice with totals of 4-1, closely followed by Samuel Reshevsky, the United States champion, who gained 1½ points.

Six games were decided, in addition to two adjourned from earlier rounds.

Reuben Fine of New York had a bad day and lost two games to Dr. S. Tartakower, of Poland, and his adjourned game to Reshevsky.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, and M. Ozols, of Latvia, were among the day's winners. Two games were drawn. The summaries, fifth round:

First Board—V. Mikenas, Latvia, adjourned with L. Relistab, Germany.
Second—S. Landau, Netherlands, lost to Alekhine.
Third—M. Feigin, Latvia, lost to Apscheneek.
Fourth—S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with E. Steiner, Hungary.
Fifth—Reshevsky drew with H. Berg, Latvia.
Sixth—Dr. Tartakower defeated Fine.
Seventh—Ozols defeated W. Hasenfuss, Latvia.
Eighth—G. Stahlberg, Sweden, adjourned with P. Keres, Estonia.
Ninth—E. Book, Finland, adjourned with V. Petrow, Latvia.
Adjourned games, third round: Mikenas, lost to Apscheneek; fourth round, Fine lost to Reshevsky.

Mack Signs Collegians

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced last night that he had signed Joseph Callahan, a right-hand pitcher of Northeastern University in Boston, and Warren Huston of Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., a shortstop.

Seeded Players Beaten in College Tennis at Merion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 22—The largest and most representative list of colleges ever competing in the national tennis intercollegiates, which will require eight rounds before the champion can be determined, galloped through the first three rounds at the Merion Cricket Club, here yesterday. Eighty nine matches were actually played, under the wise and efficient management of the officials.

Six of the eight seeded players, Ernest Sutter, Tulane, the champion; Lewis Wetherill, University of Southern California; Richard Bennett Jr., University of California at Berkeley; Rolf Kamrath, University of Texas; Lindsay Franklin, University of Texas; Ramsey Potts, University of North Carolina, and George Dunn, University of Pennsylvania, survived the day, the only losers being Dunn, who was put out by Robert Madden, of Pittsburgh and Owen Anderson, University of California at Los Angeles.

Wetherill, who was in the first round, played three matches, winning them all in straight sets, while the balance of the field played two each. This left 33 survivors, with Tulane, Northwestern, Kenyon, Texas and North Carolina qualifying three each. G. E. T.

Yankee Stadium Sees Season's Record Crowd

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Headed by the season's largest single game crowd, 68,939 at Yankee Stadium to see the Yankees-White Sox doubleheader, major league baseball drew a total of 227,470 fans to eight parks yesterday. The American League attracted 134,134 and the National League 93,336.

Here are the crowds, game by game:

American League—New York (Yankees-White Sox), 68,939; Boston (Red Sox-Indians), 37,195; Philadelphia (Athletics-Tigers), 16,000; Washington (Senators-Browns), 12,000.

National League—St. Louis (Cardinals-Bees), 25,340; Chicago (Cubs-Phillies), 23,734; Pittsburgh (Pirates-Dodgers), 23,222; Cincinnati (Reds-Giants), 21,040.

Robins to Captain English Eleven

LONDON, June 22 (CP)—Seven members of the cricket team that represented England in Australia during the winter have been selected to oppose New Zealand in the first of the three-game test series opening Saturday at Lord's.

The team, to be captained by R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex star, will include two players new to test cricket and two others who have already represented their country in international encounters.

Leonard Hutton, 21-year-old Yorkshire batting wizard, and James Parks, Sussex, 34, another heavy hitter, appear in an England team for the first time. Both men have figured prominently in county matches this season.

Edward Paynter, 34, Lancashire, has played against Australia, New Zealand and India, while Alfred Gover, Surrey's fast bowler, was in the team that opposed India at Manchester last year. He is 29 years old.

The team: R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex; W. H. Hammond, C. Barnett, Gloucestershire; H. Verity, L. Hutton, Yorkshire; W. Voce, J. Hardstaff, Nottinghamshire; L. E. G. Ames, Kent; E. Paynter, Lancashire; A. Gover, Surrey, James Parks, Sussex.

South African Bowlers Win

KINGSTON, Ont., June 22 (CP)—The touring South African bowlers scored an impressive victory over District No. 15 at the Kingston Bowling Club, yesterday, winning, 155-97, and taking all four games played. A seventh South African team, in a pick-up game with district bowlers, lost 14-19. The South Africans played superbly throughout their matches and only in one game were they hard pressed. After the games they were entertained at the Cataraqui Golf Club.

New Champions Are Assured In Outboard Races

Intercollegiate Motorboat Champions

Year and college	Year and college
1930—Colgate	1934—Rutgers
1931—Dartmouth	1935—Yale
1932—Yale	1936—Dartmouth
1933—Rutgers	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 22—An open race for the various team and individual honors appears certain when the eighth annual intercollegiate outboard championships are run off on Saratoga Lake here next Saturday and Sunday. A half hundred amateur motorboat drivers, representing two-score colleges and prep schools throughout the East, will compete.

With both Paul Sawyer Jr. of Yale, the 1936 intercollegiate title winner, and Gar Wood Jr. of Algonac, Mich., the schoolboy champ, out of the running, the high-point scoring columns will be led by new faces this year.

Jimmy Mullen of Princeton and Art Wullschleger of Cornell rank as leading contenders for the college honors, but a brand new luminary is destined to shine in the scholastic field.

Dartmouth, the current intercollegiate championship team, may be favored to repeat if the same numerical strength is mustered that won for the Big Green at Richmond, Va., last summer. The hills of Hanover seem to produce more web-footed collegians than some of the fresh and salt water institutions.

Lafayete, Williams and Cornell will have teams in the running, however, and a leading scorer single handed can grab off a team class honor or two and place his college well near the top.

Yale, Rutgers and Dartmouth each hold two legs on the Samuel Kane perpetual trophy, emblematic of the collegiate outboard supremacy, but neither of the former two champions is likely to be represented this year, which leaves the Big Green a strong favorite to retain the championship.

The coming regatta will be run under the joint auspices of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association and the City of Saratoga Springs. Competitive events will be run off Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday the drivers will go after new world's one-mile speed records.

U. S. Soccer Group Re-elect Officers

CLEVELAND, June 22 (AP)—Officers of the United States Football Association, a soccer organization, were re-elected at the closing session of the 24th annual meeting of the association.

The officers were headed by President Joseph Triner of Chicago. Other officers re-elected were: Harold S. Callohill, Baltimore, first vice-president; D. Hugh MacDonald, Kearney, N. J., second vice-president; Thomas E. Sager, Philadelphia, third vice-president, and William T. Angus, Cleveland, treasurer.

Next year's convention was awarded to New York City.

The convention voted to sever relations with the United States Soccer Refugees Association after the two organizations had worked in accord for 22 years. A committee was appointed to draft a plan by which referees will work under control, instead of in conjunction, with state associations.

Lions Sign Cardwell

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—The Detroit Lions, professional football club, have announced the signing of Lloyd Cardwell, University of Nebraska halfback last season. Cardwell, who is 6ft. 2½in. tall and weighs 190 pounds, played in the Nebraska backfield in 1934-'35-'36.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—There must be something in the California atmosphere that lends itself to pole vaulting. Otherwise, how did it happen that the world record holders, both the present one, George Varoff, Olympic Club of San Francisco, with his 14ft. 6½in., and his prospective successors, William Sefton and Earle Meadows, University of Southern California, whose joint record of 14ft. 11in. is pending, are from the sunshine state, and that all six of the leaders in the double meets of last Saturday hailed from that section.

At Berkeley, Sefton cleared 14ft. 8⅞in., while Varoff and Meadows tied on height, 14ft. 4⅞in., with the former ahead, by virtue of one less try; while at Princeton, the site of Varoff's record last year, Cornelius Warmerdam, Fresno State College, and Jack Mauger, Olympic Club, with jumps of 14ft., with Warmerdam placed first, for fewer misses, and William N. Graber, formerly star of University of Southern California, with 13ft. 6in., monopolized the places.

Back to Grass Courts

The National Intercollegiate lawn tennis championship came back to grass yesterday with even more than its old-time glory. A new record for entries, both for individuals and colleges, was attained, after the lapse far below previous years during its visit to Northwestern University and clay for the past few years. Yesterday at Merion Cricket Club, its old home, 126 singles players, from 52 colleges, which were also represented by 56 doubles teams, attested the joy of the collegians at their return to grass, as against the 36 and 80 of 1936.

The South, which has practically monopolized the tournament for the past few seasons, has sent a strong group of stars, topped by Ernest Sutter of Tulane, present titleholder, and including Burtz Boulware, Georgia Tech, and Ramsey Potts and Archie Henderson, North Carolina. But with the whole nation as well as Canada sending its best collegiate talent, and seven rounds to be waded through, it is by no means certain that any of these can survive to the finish.

California has always been a dangerous contender in past years at Merion, and though most of its present-day stars, such as J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako, Robert L. Riggs, Wayne Sabin and Joseph R. Hunt, have not yet reached collegiate standing, or are otherwise engaged, there are several strong candidates from the coast to emulate the feats first achieved by R. Lindley Murray, who went from intercollegiate to national champion.

Tournament for Freshmen

An experiment to reach a group that has been neglected in the game will be inaugurated next week, when a special championship for college freshmen will be started in connection with the intercollegiate championship at Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. Freshmen, unless they are still in the junior ranks, have little or no chance to play, and though many are not expected to have time to take part this season, another year may see representatives of many colleges who have freshman dual meets taking advantage of the opportunity. This year, entries are individual, and may be sent to the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York, right up to next Saturday.

It is also expected that many of the teams which are competing at Merion will use this tournament as a bridge while arranging their plans for eastern grass competition through the summer, as the only other important tourney of that week, the Nassau Country Club invitation, is limited to only a few of the best.

One of the minor missions, yet one of the most important, of the lawn tennis players now in England, is to launch overtures to foreign players of prominence to come back with them for the later competitions of the season. England will naturally be present, with a Wightman Cup team coming over, and an Oxford-Cambridge team also expected, but attempts will be made to induce the German stars, Baron von Cramm, and Heinrich Henkel, and possibly also Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish player who has twice conquered Alice Marble, as well as our old friend the Czechoslovakian star, Roderich Menzel, to accompany Budge and his companions back here, whether they carry the Davis Cup or not.

Breaks Track Record

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Rex Mays of Los Angeles gave the rebuilt Roosevelt Raceway its first official test in preparation for the George Vanderbilt Cup race July 3 and broke the track record for one lap the first time out. Driving on a wet track, Mays traveled a 3½-mile lap in 2m. 30s. to average 80 miles per hour. The former record, set in the 1936 race, when the track had more and flatter curves, was 69.939 m.p.h., made by Tazio Nuvolari of Italy.

Major Pennant Races Continue At Close Paces

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out in Chicago today begins one of the most important series of the 1937 baseball season—a three-game struggle between the Giants and Cubs of the National League.

Knocked out of first place several days ago, chiefly because Carl Hubbell, their ace moundsman, has temporarily lost the winning combination, the Giants faced the possibility of reaching the half-way mark in the campaign settled in third position in the standing. As champions, they prefer to be at the top of the ladder, but so close is the senior circuit flag race at the present time, most anything can and probably will happen during the latter half of the season.

Giants Trail Cards

As this was written, the Cubs were first by the slim margin of a single game. The Cardinals, whose recent spurt overtook the Giants, were second. The Terrymen trailed the Red Birds by only four percentage points. In fact, these two teams were practically tied.

Success in this current series with the Cubs would put the Giants back in the lead. At the same time, success by the Cubs would send them past the July 4th half-way point with a firmer grip on the position they now hold. Regardless of the accomplishments of the Cardinals in their series with the Dodgers, the Cubs would maintain their lofty perch.

This morning, before the start of the "crucial" series at Wrigley Field, the Cubs and Giants stood all even in their season's meetings—four victories each. Three of the most recent four battles were decided by a single run. In the first half of a doubleheader on June 4, the Bruins won an 11-inning duel, 6 to 5.

Cubs Are Ready

The Cubs, however, are well equipped to withstand a New York attack. In climbing from fourth place to first during the past three weeks, the Bruins have won 17 out of 21 by the combination of a tight defense and a batting attack that has averaged better than six runs and 11 hits per game. Over the same period, the Giants have averaged only four runs and eight hits.

Meanwhile, the American League pennant race continues with the Yankees meeting the Browns at the Stadium, the Red Sox entertaining the Tigers at Fenway, the Indians facing Washington and the White Sox opposing the Athletics.

Perhaps the most interest is centered around Fenway Park where the Red Sox, winners of six of their last seven engagements, continue their fight to climb closer to the leading Yankees. Only one half game separates the Boston club from the third-place White Sox. Only four contests are between the Red Sox and Tigers. Three games are scheduled at Fenway.

Washington Combination Crew Scores First Win

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—University of Washington oarsmen, favored to retain their intercollegiate varsity eight-oared championship, gained their first victory of the annual regatta in the mile race for four-oared "pickle" boats, or substitute combinations.

The Huskies, timed in 5m. 28s., won by a second from California, with Navy third in 5:40, and Cornell trailing, five seconds back of Navy. The Cornell entry was a four-oared boat without cox.

The race was held after the American Rowing Coaches Association, in its annual meeting, elected Jim Ten Eyck, "grand old man" of Syracuse rowing, president, to succeed Rusty Callow of Pennsylvania. Washington's Al Ulbrickson was named secretary-treasurer, succeeding Buck Walsh of Navy.

Reshensky and Berg Tied for Chess Lead

KERMERI, Latvia, June 22 (AP)—E. Steiner, of Hungary, was the lone winner Saturday in the third round of the international chess masters tournament.

Other games were drawn, including one between Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia and Reuben Fine of the United States.

Samuel Reshevsky of New York, who adjourned his game, remained tied for the lead with H. Berg of Latvia. The summary:

First Board—Dr. A. Alekhine, France, adjourned with L. Relistab, Germany.
Second—V. Mikenas, Lithuania, adjourned with A. Apscheneek, Latvia.
Third—S. Landau, the Netherlands, lost to E. Steiner, Hungary.
Fourth—M. Feigin, Latvia, adjourned with H. Berg, Latvia.
Fifth—S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with R. Fine, United States.
Sixth—S. Reshevsky, United States, adjourned with W. Hasenfuss, Latvia.
Seventh—Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, drew with P. Keres, Estonia.
Eight—M. Ozols, Latvia, drew with V. Petrow, Latvia.
Ninth—C. Stahlbert, Sweden, adjourned with E. Book, Finland.
The leading scores—Berg and Reshevsky, 2-0; Fine, Flohr, Steiner and Tartakower, 2-1; Alekhine and Relistab, 1½-½; Ozols, 1½-½; Apscheneek, 1-1.

Strong American Entry

CARNOUSTIE, Scot., June 22 (AP)—The strongest American challenge in the history of the open golf championship—including 18 professionals and six amateurs—was listed for the draw yesterday for the playing July 5 to July 9. The total entry of 258, including 40 overseas players, however, was the smallest since 1932. The Americans include the 11 members of the Ryder cup team as well as Charles Sweeny, Tommy Armour, Macdonald Smith and John Montague, Hollywood amateur.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	45	14	.763
Montreal	31	25	.554
Buffalo	31	25	.554
Syracuse	30	28	.517
Toronto	28	31	.475
Rochester	26	32	.448
Jersey City	18	35	.340
Baltimore	17	36	.321

Results June 21
(All games postponed).

Dary Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 22—David L. Dary '38 of New Britain has been elected captain of Wesleyan University golf team for next year.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

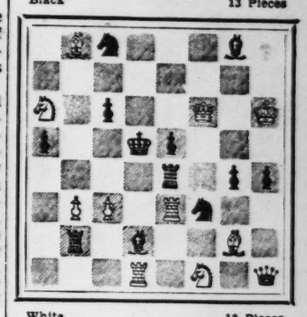
Specially Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 22, 1937

Problem No. 1942

By Alexander Kish

Black 13 Pieces



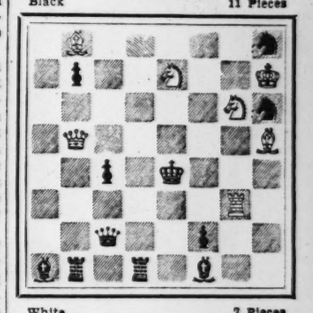
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, 1936 North American problem contest. Two-movers)

Problem No. 1943

By William B. Rice

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, 1936 North American problem contest. Three-movers)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1940. Q-KR8
No. 1941. 1. Q-Q2 K-K4
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— K-Kt2
2. QxPch
1. ——— KtxKt
2. QxKtch
1. ——— Kt-Kt
2. QxPch

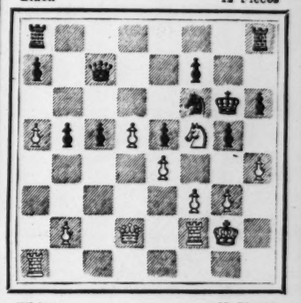
End-Game No. 361. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-B5 (Black); 2 RxQ, B-Kt7ch; 3 RxB, PxRch; 4 K-Kt, Kt-K7; 5 KxP, KtxQ, and White resigns.

End-Game

This position was won by Znosko-Borovsky from Mattison in the 1926 Budapest tournament. The winning process is not especially difficult.

End-Game No. 362

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Vera Menchik, women's world champion, will meet Sonia Graf, Austrian challenger, in a 16-game match to be played at Semmering, Austria, from June 26 to July 17.

The tenth championship tournament of Soviet Russia came to a close May 12 at Tiflis. Grigori Lovenfisch, the oldest of the 20 contestants, won with a score of 12½-7½. Second and third (tied) were Konstantinopolsky and Ragozin with 12-8. Botwinnik did not compete, but will probably meet the winner in a championship match in the fall.

Paris will be the scene of an international tournament, held in connection with the Exhibition, from July 14 to 29. Euwe, Alekhine and Reshevsky are expected to be among the competitors.

Mrs. Mary Bain, runner-up in the two previous women's championships in New York, will participate in the women's tournament at Stockholm, and may play in a similar event in England.

This game, from the Margate tournament, shows the young Czechoslovak Foltys outmaneuvering the women's champion in complications of his own making.

English Opening

Menchik White	Foltys Black	Menchik White	Foltys Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	13 Q-R4	P-QR3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	14 P-QKt4	P-QKt4
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	15 QxRP	P-K5
4 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	16 QPxP	BPxP
5 P-K3	P-Q3	17 QR-B	Kt-K4
6 KKt-K2	B-K2	18 KtxKP	KtxKt(K5)
7 Castles	Castles	19 BxKt	KtxP
8 Kt-Q5	B-K3	20 QB-B3	P-B3
9 Q-Kt3	R-Kt	21 Kt-B4	R-Kt3
10 KKt-B3	K-R	22 BxRP	RxKt(a)
11 P-Q3	Q-Q2	23 QxR	KtxQ
12 B-Q2	B-Q	Resigns	

(a) Not 22 . . . RxQ; 23 Kt-R6ch!

An interesting game from the recent Russian championship:

Sicilian Defense

Panov White	Kan Black	Panov White	Kan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 BxKt	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 Q-R2	P-KKt4(a)
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 R-Q3	B-K4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 Q-Kt	P-B3
5 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	21 QxP	Q-Q2
6 B-KKt5	B-Kt2	22 Q-Kt	Q-B3
7 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	23 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt3
8 Kt-Kt3	Castles	24 Kt-Kt3	Q-R3
9 Castles	B-K3	25 Q-QB	B-B5
10 K-Kt	R-B	26 Q-Q	Kt-K4
11 P-B3	R-K	27 Kt-K2	KtxR
12 P-Kt4	Kt-K4	28 PxKt	R-R
13 B-K2	KKt-Q3	29 P-R3	Q-Kt3
14 B-KR6	B-R	30 Kt(Kt3)-Q4	B-K4
15 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	
16 P-R5	Kt(K4)-B5		

(a) This stops White's threats just long enough for Black to force his own attack. If in reply 19 BxP, KtxP!

Mile Brush for Varsity

RED TOP, Conn., June 22 (AP)—The Harvard varsity eight, tapering off for its race with Yale, defeated the junior varsity crew by more than a length today in a one-mile brush. The two boats maintained a beat of about 26 throughout the race, which was rowed under ideal weather conditions. No times were announced. A two-mile spin and a brief session on racing starts occupied the freshmen and combination eights.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Wimbledon Holds Attention of Tennis Followers

That most famous lawn tennis tournament of the world—the All-England championships—is now going on. Men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles titles are being decided, and with players from all over the world competing, followers of this great summer sport are to have a chance to read about or see some very interesting matches. For a number of years the winners of these titles were known as the world champions of lawn tennis; but this title was taken from the tournament by the International Lawn Tennis Federation, and now the highest championship that one of the winners can rightfully claim is that of All-England champion. Be that as it may, however, the winner of one of these championships is more often than not regarded as the leading player of the world. This is due to the fact that practically all of the best men and women players compete in these championships and then generally go on to compete in the United States championships. And so until a tournament is held which will carry with it the world's championship titles, this will be as close as anyone can come to winning such honors.

© Sport & General

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska

Budge vs. von Cramm

With Frederick J. Perry abdicating his men's championship title through turning professional, there is added interest in that section of the Wimbledon tournament this year. J. Donald Budge of the United States and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany are the leading candidates for succession to Perry's throne, and, as a result, they are the top-seeded players. But there is an interesting feature regarding the way the Wimbledon committee has seeded these two players. Von Cramm is ranked No 1 among the world's first ten, while Budge is ranked No. 2. The committee, however, has reversed this ranking, and the American player has the honor of being No. 1 in the tournament, while von Cramm is No. 2.

Committee Seems Justified

That the committee was fully justified in doing the way it did seems to be proved by the kind of tennis Budge displayed in the Queen's Club tournament. He tore through that event with the greatest of ease, and finished up with a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Bunny Austin, the leading British amateur player of today. Unless he shows a decided reversal of form during the next three or four weeks, Budge should not only capture the all-England singles, but he should make a clean sweep of his Davis Cup matches against Germany and Great Britain, if America succeeds in making the challenge round.

Poland's Woman Star

Chances of the United States taking both the men's and women's titles at Wimbledon do not appear very bright this year. While it is true that the 1936 winner and the United States champion of 1936 will both be competing, their showing in the preliminary tournaments has not been good enough to warrant their being placed as favorites. Helen H. Jacobs, Wimbledon winner last year, has not been in championship form, having had trouble with her shoulder, while Alice I. Marble, the American champion, has not won a single tournament since she arrived in England. The chief stumblingblock in her way has been Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland. The Polish star is just now the favorite to win at Wimbledon, as she has won the last three tournaments she has competed in, defeating Miss Marble in two of the finals and Kay Stammers of England in the other. It, therefore, looks very much as if Poland would this year have the honor of winning its first Wimbledon championship title.

THE STANDINGS

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	33	20	.623
St. Louis	32	21	.604
New York	33	22	.600
Pittsburgh	29	24	.547
Brooklyn	23	27	.460
Philadelphia	21	33	.389
Boston	20	32	.385
Cincinnati	20	32	.385

Results June 21
No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Detroit	33	22	.600
Chicago	29	25	.537
Boston	26	23	.531
Cleveland	27	24	.529
Washington	23	30	.434
Philadelphia	18	32	.360
St. Louis	18	32	.360

Results June 21
No games scheduled.

Yale Time Trials

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 22 (AP)—The Harvard coaching launch had a good view today of the Yale junior varsity and frshman crews which will compete with corresponding Crimson eights in the annual regatta here Friday, as the two blue boats raced each other two miles down the Thames. The Jayvees overtook the freshmen in the last 100 yards of the race, when someone in the yearling boat caught a crab. With a favorable wind and tide, the junior-varsity was timed in 9:34 and the freshmen in 9:38.1. The varsity's workout today consisted of a three-mile row with no strenuous toil except for the final quarter-mile, when the beat was shoved up to 34.

Mack Releases Williams

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, announced today he had released Al Williams, right-handed pitcher, to Atlanta of the Southern Association on option. Williams at first was sent to Williamsport, Penna., of the New York-Pennsylvania League, but Mack said he refused to report there.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Washington swept Hudson, winning varsity, jayvee and freshman events at Poughkeepsie to end California's three-year streak in varsity event.

Five Years Ago

Waite Hoyt, pitcher, signed by Giants.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 0578

Let's eat well at
LEONI'S
QUO VADIS
27 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Gerrard 1809
"Leoni! I know of no better place in the world to dine or lunch than the Quo Vadis Restaurant."—Evelyn Laye.

RENDEZVOUS RESTAURANT
45 Dean St. Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1
Luncheons 3/- Dinners 4/6
Book Tables Telephone Gerrard 3464
Free Garaging Open on Sundays

33 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Open Sundays and Holidays
CONTINENTAL PASTRIES
Speciality: Three-Course Luncheon or Dinner 1/6
Open from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m.
Tel Bayswater 3794

Temple Tea Rooms
4 BIT OF OLD LONDON
Come to us for LUNCH OR TEA and see 17th Century Prince Henry's Room.
17 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4 (Upstairs)

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

MALLY'S RESTAURANT
Tottenham Court Road
(3 doors from Oxford Street)
SEA FOOD OF ALL KINDS

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent St., Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Meringues and Fudge Brioches and Croissants

NORWICH
The Scotch Luncheon and Tea Rooms
Home-made Cake Shop and Milk Bar
18, WHITE LION STREET

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON 50TH SCREEN
2—Features—2
MARX BROS. "A DAY AT THE RACES"
Also: "RACKETEERS IN EXILE"
Geo. BANCROFT-Evelyn VENABLE

Soviet Purges Seen Building 'Aristocracy of Conformity'

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—G. A. Mgaloblishvili, premier of the Georgian Soviet Republic, Joseph Stalin's homeland, was removed from office today. An official announcement merely said he was being transferred to other work.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—After one of the most stormy periods in its tumultuous history, Russia's ruling Communist Party is preparing for its first national Congress in almost four years. The Congress will assemble at Moscow this autumn, and meanwhile regional congresses are being held in all parts of the Soviet Union, to elect national delegates.

Since the last national Congress was held at Moscow in January, 1934, the membership of the Party has been altered almost beyond recognition. Approximately one-half of the membership has been expelled for one reason or another, the size of the Party has been drastically reduced, and its ranks have been filled with younger men and women whose loyalty to the Party leadership is considered not doubtful.

The coming national Congress is the eighteenth. In earlier years, such congresses were held frequently, but intervals between congresses have constantly grown longer. During these intervals, the Party and the Government which it controls are administered by the Party's central committee, and above all by its Political Bureau of ten men.

Series of Purges

Since January, 1934, the Party has passed through one "purge" after another, each more severe than the one which preceded it. Commissions, assisted by the political police, have scrutinized the records of every member and eliminated those who disagreed at any time with the present leadership. In spite of persistent "purges" in 1934, 1935 and 1936, thousands of additional "enemies" were discovered among members after the two recent conspiracy trials, and were expelled, arrested, exiled and in many cases executed.

Party members are not yet satisfied that all potentially disloyal members have been eliminated. They issue frequent warnings that the Party membership still contains "hostile elements," awaiting more favorable opportunities to damage the Party Government. Expulsions, arrests, executions of Party members are announced with monotonous regularity in the press.

One of the most severe recent shake-ups occured in the Ukraine. The secretary of the Ukrainian Party committee, A. Kossior, announced that "Trotzkyist wreckers" had been discovered in both Party and Government central committees and in regional Party committees. He said: "They were finally unveiled only with the assistance of the Party central committee (in Moscow), after they had done great damage." Similar discoveries are still being made elsewhere.

"Party Democracy"

The Party is now laying much stress upon the introduction of "Party democracy," in accordance with Joseph Stalin's instructions. Party officials and delegates to the various congresses are being elected for the first time by secret ballot. These elections, it is claimed, will help to unseat bureaucratic officials and to select trustworthy leaders.

The new elections already have changed considerably the leading personnel of lower Party organs. In Moscow, out of 10,799 members of lower Party committees, 6390 were re-elected and 4409 elected for the first time. In Leningrad, out of 2965 Party secretaries and organizers, 2016 were re-elected and 848 took office for the first time. The Party organ Pravda declared: "These figures show that the masses have rejected Party officials who failed to reach the proper level."

In many respects, Russia's Communist Party can be compared only with the Fascist Party in Italy and the National Socialist Party in Germany. Like them, it exercises a political monopoly and tolerates no opposition parties or opposition groups within the Party. Like them, it assumes the right to guide both the actions and thoughts of all citizens.

But the Communist Party, so far as its lower membership is concerned, is much less entrenched than the parties in Italy and Germany. The higher organs and officials of the Communist Party are just as firmly established, and few of their members have been touched in all the "purges" of recent years. But lower members are constantly being changed. These changes are probably a source of strength; they serve to increase the unity of the Party, the unswerving loyalty of the lower members to their entrenched leaders. They build up what André Gide has described as an "aristocracy of conformity."

Whittler's Work

Harmon Foundation

Red Cap — **"Saturday Is Baking Day"**

Two Figures in the Collection Carved in Wood by Leslie Garland Bolling, Now on Exhibition in New York

Whittled Figures, Designed by Negro, Shown in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The work of a shipping clerk at Richmond, Va., a Negro who whittles during his spare time, is being exhibited here at the William D. Cox gallery, 425 Park Avenue, by the Harmon Foundation, an organization which fosters culture among Negroes. The display consists of 17 wooden figures, each approximately a foot and a half in height, and will remain on view until June 26.

Simple human types have been chosen as subjects by Leslie Garland Bolling, the whittler, but the treatment has an artistic quality. The sponsors of the exhibit emphasize, however, that he has had no formal training in art, but has studied for brief periods at Hampton Institute and at Virginia Union University.

One group of whittled figures represents the days of the week and their familiar routine. These include "Parson on Sunday," followed by figures of women at the washtub, the ironing board, mending a basket, gossiping over the backyard fence, scrubbing the floor and baking.

One of his most recent works, said to have been inspired by the feeling of distance between himself and his collection of whittled figures while they were on exhibition tour, is "Red Cap," a railroad station porter with luggage. A set of the jackknives used for these sculptures is also shown.

Exhibits of his work have been held in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; the Richmond Academy of Art, the Virginia Artists' Exhibition, the New Jersey State Museum and in traveling shows.

Gutenberg Bible Sold for £8000

By the Associated Press

London, June 22

Two Philadelphians bought two of the world's rarest books at Sotheby's yesterday. A volume of the famous Gutenberg Bible was sold to the Rosenbach firm for £8000. Gabriel Wells purchased a first folio Shakespeare from the Clumber Library for £5600. The Rosenbachs also bought a Boccaccio vellum of 1494 for £1800.

LaGuardia Tells Librarians To Keep Office Out of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

system. Efforts to obtain pensions have been made by librarian staffs here for three years. Approximately 2300 public librarians are affected by an understanding reached by city officials, state officials and library trustees.

"If the librarians don't group together for their own protection, no one will look after them," the Mayor told them. He advocated support for libraries from public funds instead of depending largely on bequests.

A survey of southern libraries shows that these institutions should pay greater attention to scientific and technical fields, to the social sciences and the fine arts, Robert Bingham Downs, librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, told the convention this morning.

"A disproportionate share of time and money has been given to history and literature, much of it in a narrow sectional sense," he held. "Libraries must take a broader view of their opportunities and responsibilities if they are to make any substantial contribution to the development of the South."

Mr. Downs reported an encouraging tendency toward co-operation between southern libraries. Those of Atlanta, Richmond, Nashville, Durham, Chapel Hill and other cities are following out unified programs of growth, he said, also "avoidance of wasteful duplication and liberal inter-library loan policies."

Adult University

The public library is fast becoming a "university" for adults, demanding that librarians become "professors of books" and possessed of a greater understanding of enduring literary values than in the past, according to Malcolm Glenn Wyer, president of the association and librarian of the public library at Denver, Colo., in his opening address last night.

Mr. Wyer attributed the changes which have come over public libraries to the "enquiring mind," which, he held, was sweeping the globe and encircling the vision of everyone from the humblest manual laborer to the most profound scholar.

"It is found in the filling station operator in a remote Wyoming town who holds us up a half hour to talk books; in the artist who sees the spirit of beauty in the Kansas prairies and captures it for us within the covers of a book; in the plasterer with a passion for bibliography; in the corporation lawyer immersing himself in Keats and Shelley, and in the little clerk eagerly saying, 'I've made the biggest discovery! I've found the downtown public library.' . . .

"Business and industry, the many study clubs, automobile travel, the good things in radio and the motion picture, are sending us people efficiently trained or with broadened interests, and the timely services of the librarians themselves have built up through the years a wide reading public.

"The public library is fast becoming to the adult what the university is to youth.

"This whole adult education movement, not new to the library except in scope and extent, is opening a new emphasis and a new objective for the library—new because something different is required. This something new required of us is not more knowledge about books or organization. Our patrons know from long experience that generally we are able to supply the best book for the purpose. But they are asking us definitely and increasingly for help in a further use of the book. In other words, our readers want from the library instructional help and co-operation in the contents of books.

"So then, this something different, which is not more knowledge but an understanding of knowledge itself, is a main objective for the future. Since the library must not lag, but must be a leader in the intellectual life, and this objective is for the future, I can only give my impressions of how to meet it. It calls first for an appreciation and understanding of the values in books on which I have dwelt, but to a greater and wider extent than most of us possess. It may be that we should become professors of books, as it were, not only for those who are beginners in the love of reading, but for those whose study is intensified by practical experience."

Expanded Service

The new program will mean a greatly expanded readers' advisory service, Mr. Wyer continued, with librarians developing special fields of study and possibly giving less attention to the physical welfare of mediocre books.

In the field of fiction, he favored "limiting the titles of new fiction of mediocre value and adding more copies of the better novels." Among the last mentioned, he said, many current books would be found.

"Our concern, then, is not so much with its temporary nature as with its sincerity of purpose, truthfulness of portrayal and its real significance, but with these we are vitally concerned."

Salaries for librarians should be kept up to a standard that will not necessitate an "apologetic" attitude on the part of those who receive them or those who are obliged to offer them, it was emphasized by Agnes Camilla Hansen, instructor in the Pratt Institute School of Library Science in Brooklyn, at a session on professional training yesterday afternoon.

'Perfect Forecasts' Promised

(Continued from Page 1)

neers, meteorologists and other experts participating in the tests, disproved the former belief that static was caused by charged particles of ice, snow, rain and dust striking the metallic surfaces of planes in flight. Instead it was discovered that the atmospheric static heard in the air pilots' earphones is caused by the discharge of static already gathered from certain types of cloud formations from trailing edges of the wings and tail surfaces.

This new disclosure has already been put to use to develop a system of discharging the static from planes flying through such clouds in a manner which almost eliminates the electrical disturbance. Mr. Hucke said that United Air Lines is now planning to develop a system of forecasting major static areas on the airways and will dispatch its planes around them, thus solving much of the problem. During heavy static conditions considerable neutralization has been accomplished by trailing a static suppressed discharge wire from the rear of the flying laboratory.

W. A. Patterson, president of United, in his message to the institute, expressed gratitude for the disclosures unfolded by the engineers and said he expected complete elimination of static troubles in air operations before the coming winter.

Circus Balloons

Professor Piccard, while not contemplating the use of toy balloons to carry him to the stratosphere, nevertheless compared large free balloons with their tiny fourth cousins of the circus parade type, observing that the larger ones are extremely expensive while toy types are cheap. "Yet they easily support their own weight at sea level," he said. The difference between the two kinds of balloons is that the free balloon is made from rubberized nonelastic cotton cloth, while the toy balloon is made from very elastic, seamless rubber. In the former, stresses are very unevenly distributed which is not true of the all-rubber balloons. In rising, the free balloon reaches a position of equilibrium while the sounding balloon rises until it hits its ceiling and bursts.

"Since a single sounding balloon is able to carry a half pound instrument to an altitude of 20 miles, 2000 sounding balloons should lift an air-tight gondola weighing a thousand pounds to the same lofty position. It is my intention to construct such an assembly, but before making such a flight the possibilities of success will be tested with a composite craft of 80 sounding balloons of the Dewey Alny type.

"I shall go up until the safety factor has gone down to one and the balloons begin to burst. This will be the ceiling. Each balloon has its individual bursting height and when a sufficient number have burst, ascent will come to a stop. As soon as the craft begins to sink, the stress on the remaining balloons will decrease and no more will break."

Wife as Pilot

On the more nebulous flight with 2000 balloons supplying lifting power Mrs. Piccard will be the Professor's pilot and like a dog team driver she will "mush" upward with 2000 "sky dogs." Dr. Piccard will travel alone on the projected Rochester, Minn., flight.

The open basket of the trial craft will be duralumin and modern technique will be used for the inflation. Hydrogen cylinders will be placed in a 100 foot circle around the basket and beside each cylinder two balloons each in a box and attached to a five-pound sandbag, allowing exact inflation. When all balloons are inflated they are to be attached to the load ring and from that moment to the start itself should not occupy more than two or three minutes.

The balloons are to be arranged in three clusters. A top group of 10 with 50 pounds lifting power; a second cluster carrying about half the remaining weight to be burst at the moment of contact with the ground, thus acting as a rip panel; and a third cluster, the lowest one which can be cut loose individually by the pilot. In the initial flight, no attempt will be made to go higher than two or three miles.

Air Mass Analysis

Chief Gregg in his talk on new methods of weather forecasting, stated that until two years ago the "dead line" of dependability was reached in forecasting beyond which further improvement was not attainable until the introduction of "air mass analysis."

"During the early pioneer period many theoretical investigations clearly established that it is not the cyclones and anti-cyclones as such that are important in determining weather, but rather the interactions between the various air masses that go to make up the systems of high and low barometric pressure," he said.

"These air masses from different regions, polar, equatorial, continental and marine, have different characteristics of temperature, humidity and movement, and they tend to maintain their individual identities over comparatively long periods of time. It is along the shores of these vast aerial 'seas' that the processes involved in weather phenomena are most active and the study of these constitutes 'air mass analysis.'"

Radio, codes, the teletype and the airplane are all contributing to the gathering of information on which to base predictions and it was on the basis of complete co-ordination of all such efforts that Chief Gregg suggested the possibility of perfect forecasts 24 to 36 hours in advance.

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

women, farm and labor leaders, etc.—with 56 pages of detailed replies, minus names.

Of *all* the replies received, 71 per cent thought repeal had brought increased social problems. Fifty-nine per cent thought that increased consumption of light wines and beer as substitutes for hard liquor would *not* solve these problems. (Thirty per cent thought it would; 11 per cent said "perhaps.") Sixty-one per cent were opposed to beer or liquor advertising; 15 per cent in favor of it; 21 indifferent. Fifty-six per cent were dissatisfied with liquor laws of their states; 26 per cent satisfied; 18 per cent satisfied, with reservations.

Publishers State Views

Twenty-four newspaper publishers who replied thought more consumption of beer, and less of hard liquor, would help to solve the growing social problems; 15 thought it would not, and four said "perhaps." Fourteen approved of beer and liquor advertising; 13 were against it; eight indifferent; and eight said their papers accepted beer advertising only.

Women's groups—nine to two—were against beer and liquor advertising. Only about half of labor leaders who replied thought the public reaction to beer was favorable. On the other hand, more farmers appeared for than against beer.

A total of 226 pages was devoted to population characteristics, beer and liquor regulations and sales, etc., of the several states, and 59 pages to the history, organization and methods of dry and temperance groups—such as the Anti-Saloon League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals.

Twenty pages presented 36 replies from woman's page editors of newspapers on suggested ways to get women to drink and serve more beer. The newspapers were of various sizes and ranged geographically. . . .

The rest of the survey covered such subjects as beer and drunken driving; beer production for 30 years; federal and state beer tax collections; organization of state liquor control authorities and types of outlets; beer as a market for farm products; "physiological and nutritional value of beer."

Editors may expect to receive a lot of stories on some of these subjects . . . . for example . . . . to show that the caloric value of beer is almost as high as milk; that it "aids digestion by creating a feeling of well being" (also that it "increases the secretion of fluids necessary to digestion"); that it "replaces lost body salts"; "acts as toxic to cholera and typhoid germs"; "stimulates the flow of milk in pregnancy," and is non-fattening. . . .

Thus the nation's publishers learn what the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation probably will say and how the foundation will say it. Whether the publishers will permit their columns to become the medium of a free propaganda drive for this great industry, however, appears increasingly doubtful. . . .

The revenue which the publishers would receive from a co-operative beer advertising campaign is not the major factor. The point is that an advertising campaign must be more straightforward than matter insinuated into the stream of news. Its authors must accept responsibility for, as well as reward from it.

Industry Itself Critical

Much of the criticism against the foundation's program comes, not from newspapers, but from within the beer industry itself. Modern Brewer, New York, pointed out editorially in its March issue that "paid advertising in newspapers would be most effective in putting over an industry program."

Instead of "merely a few hired press agents," Modern Brewer said, the newspapers should have been "consulted . . . in developing a plan for improving public relations. . . . Brewers do not realize the true status of public opinion. They need the co-operation and advice of all of the best publishers in America."

The magazine also noted a "marked decline" of beer publicity in newspapers since the foundation program was first bulletined by the ANPA last November.

Revolt Fails on Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

passed or scrapped at this session. This is of first rate importance as a glance at the bills discloses. Here is the list:

1. Court reorganization.
2. Executive reorganization.
3. Wage-hour bill.
4. Establishment of series of TVA's.
5. Crop insurance.
6. Ever-normal granary.
7. Tenant farmer aid.
8. Slum clearance and housing.
9. Tax evasion legislation.

Much Legislation Waits

Here it is summer, and this legislation barely touched, the Supreme Court bill facing defeat or amasculation, and doubt surrounding most of the rest. This is the background for the congressional vote of yesterday.

The restiveness of Congress started immediately after Mr. Roosevelt's first announcement of the economy drive. Congress took the President at his word and more than his word, and from that date began differences which, in the relief bill amendments, pitted conservative Democratic leaders against the Roosevelt forces.

Vice-President Garner led the economy drive when the President gave the opening.

It is certain that he encouraged an action which the President disapproved from the start. This was a proposed 10 per cent blanket cut on all appropriation bills not yet passed. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, a close friend of Majority Leader Robinson, and one of the chief Democratic spokesmen in Congress, took up the economy battle. It should be noted that Mr. Byrnes in a second instance also unavailingly sought to put the Administration, against its will, into a position of condemning sit-down strikes.

Action by Senate

The next phase of the economy drive was the effort to cut the relief appropriation in the House from $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. At no point did the White House agree with these proposals. Defeated in the House, the movement culminated yesterday in the new Byrnes proposal for an amendment to the relief bill requiring a 40 per cent contribution from states, cities and counties to WPA projects, and the Robinson "compromise" of a 25 per cent contribution.

This brings the matter down to the vote. For a long time to come yesterday's roll call on the Robinson 25 per cent amendment will be the test of the Democratic sheep and goats. The amendment was, of course, defeated, 49 to 34. Even with the support of the Republican Old Guard remnants, numbering 12, the Democratic Conservatives (22) were overwhelmed by the rank-and-file New Deal Democrats plus three independents and two North Dakota Republicans.

Washington observers are not inclined to believe that the cleavage between Democratic regular leaders and the White House has gone very far just yet, but the fact that it has occurred at all is sign of growing restiveness. Mr. Roosevelt at a recent press conference had specifically stated that he was opposed to any such local WPA contribution requirement. Despite which the following Democratic leaders voted for the 25 per cent proposal:

Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader.

Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of finance committee.

Key Pittman of Nevada, president pro tem of Senate.

Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman appropriations committee.

James F. Byrnes, frequent Administration spokesman.

Conservatives Desert

The 17 other Democrats who supported these five in the Robinson amendment compose a roster of the conservatives of the President's party.

Following defeat of the Robinson 25 per cent amendment, it was quick work to defeat the more stringent 40 per cent proposal of Mr. Byrnes Mr. Robinson and Mr. Pittman themselves switched to help defeat it.

The upshot of it all is that:

1. The fissure within the Democratic Party has grown appreciably wider.

2. Mr. Roosevelt has again shown invincibility.

3. Prestige of Mr. Robinson has been diminished.

4. All this has occurred on the eve of the Jefferson Island three-day series of Democratic get-togethers, designed to cement party harmony.

The vote on the Robinson amendment was as follows:

For the Amendment

Democrats—22		
Adams	Connally	Johnson (Colo.)
Bailey	Copeland	Pittman
Bankhead	George	Radcliffe
Burke	Gerry	Robinson
Byrd	Glass	Russell
Byrnes	Harrison	Truman
Caraway	Holt	Van Nuys
Clark		
Republicans—12		
Gibson	Davis	Steiwer
Austin	Lodge	Townsend
Borah	McNary	Vandenberg
Bridges	Capper	White

Against the Amendment

Democrats—44		
Andrews	Guffey	Neely
Ashurst	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hayden	Overton
Bilbo	Herring	Pope
Black	Hitchcock	Reynolds
Bone	Hughes	Schwartz
Brown (N. H.)	Lee	Schwellenbach
Brown (Mich.)	Lewis	Smathers
Bulkley	Lonergan	Thomas (Okla.)
Bulow	McAdoo	Thomas (Utah)
Chavez	McGill	Wagner
Dieterich	McKellar	Walsh
Duffy	Minton	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	
Gillette	Murray	
Republicans—2		
Frazier	Nye	
Progressives—1		
La Follette		
Independent—1		
Norris		
Farmer-Labor—1		
Lundeen		

In the roll call of the Byrnes 40 per cent amendment Senators Caraway, Connally, Johnson of Colorado, Pittman, Robinson and Truman, Democrats, and Capper, Davis and McNary, Republicans, switched to the opposition.

Harmony Party Guests

House leaders today reported a large number of overnight acceptances to President Roosevelt's invitation to the 330 House Democrats to attend the Jefferson Island conference.

Speaker Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn announced after a check-up during the past 12 hours that "pretty nearly everybody who can is going."

"Reports that at least 100 would not attend because they are pretty mad at Mr. Roosevelt would seem now to be pretty thoroughly exploded," Mr. Rayburn interjected.

He said less than 50 had not accepted yet, of whom at least 25 had "unbreakable previous engagements."

Making Most of Rural Heritage Is Set As Keynote for 4-H Club Encampment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—More than 160 young people, representing a million of their fellow 4-H club members back on the farm, are camped in Potomac Park to discuss their rural heritage, study the Government, and visit historic shrines.

The delegates were chosen in 42 states for their excellence in club work in farming, in the farm home, and in community leadership. Many of them have developed creditable businesses on their father's farm to help pay for their school and other expenses.

At camp they wear the regulation dress, green for girls and white for boys. The uniforms are adorned with the four-leaf clover club emblem.

The keynote of the eleventh national encampment, "Making the Most of Our Rural Heritage," was sounded by M. L. Wilson, under secretary of agriculture, who pointed out that country living gives one a knowledge of the dignity of nature, independence, closely-knit family life and neighborliness.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace urged the young people to think of the general welfare of the whole United States and not of the farmer alone.

National 4-H Club fellowships for 1937-38, paid by the Payne Fund of New York, went to Winifred S. Perry of Essex Junction, Vt., and Kenneth H. Anderson of Brookings, S. D., chosen from 31 applicants in 22 states. These fellowships of $1000 each, provide for nine months' study at the Department of Agriculture.

A visit to the White House and Mt. Vernon, inspection of the Government experimental farms at Beltsville, Md., and Arlington, Va. a big league ball game and a circus night at camp are among the events on the week's program.

Baldwin

(Continued from Page 1)

Baldwin has waited until the controversy surrounding the abdication should have subsided. Now that the change in royalty has been effected and the new King crowned there is a general tendency to forget last year's anxious days in which the British Government found itself faced with difficult alternatives—on the one hand of risking the unity of the Empire and on the other of what seemed to some to be harsh treatment for the young King who had up to that time worthily filled his high position.

The new trust recalls those days but it is hoped it may also—in the good will it is intended to promote—help to assuage any bitterness still associated with them.

Farley Defends Post Office Ban On Strike Mail

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—James A. Farley, Postmaster General, contended in United States District Court today that the Post Office Department had legal authority to stop deliveries of mailed food stuff into strike-besieged steel plants in Ohio.

Mr. Farley made the contention to a mandamus action brought against him by the Republic Steel Corporation in which the latter sought to compel the department to permit delivery of packages containing food and clothing to its plants in Niles and Warren, Ohio.

The Postmaster General charged the corporation had offered such packages for delivery primarily to involve the Government in the industrial controversy.

His reply petition said the packages "were not tendered in good faith but were offered with the design and ultimate and real purpose of involving postal authorities and employees in controversy between the realtor (the corporation) and its striking employees."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATHLETIC director for boys' boarding school, senior and junior depts.; dormitory duty; state qualifications, interests, training and experience; must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE nurse as house mother in boarding school for boys eight to eleven; must be a Christian Scientist; please send references and experience; position for VERY active person only. Write Box X-33 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO LODGE, MATAMORAS, PA.
A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Poconos, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N. Y. Every room with connecting bath. Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week.
C. S. NICHOLSON

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 131 Park Drive—Sublet 3 room furnished apt.; kitchenette, bath, first floor. Inquire Supt. of Building.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—5 rooms, porches, garage; convenient transportation; for summer. Anderson, 160 Elm Ave. Oakwood 0617.

N. Y. C., 655 Pelham Parkway—Two-room apartment, cross ventilation, near Bronx Park; piano, radio, reasonable. Phone Olinville 2-8877 (Apt. 2-K)

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Greatly reduced subrental to September, airy four-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes to share gentleman's apartment, private room, kitchenette, Christian Scientist preferred; near church N. Y. C. Reasonable. Write Box S 33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PEAKS ISLAND, ME.
Beautifully located 3-room camp, ocean view, city water, nicely outfitted; season $65. GEO. H. BRIGGS, Peaks Island, Maine.

CARPETS AND RUGS

CLEARING OUT BROADLOOM Carpeting—Many room size bargains. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

USED carpets, selection quality grades sacrificing 50c yard up. GRAND CENTRAL CARPET, 150 E. 42nd, New York. Lexington 2-2882.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, COKSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS — Garments Ready-to-Wear and
COLD STORAGE — Custom made Remodeling
Low summer prices. Also Custom-made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling, low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City, 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

Van Zeeland

(Continued from Page 1)

New York Times, was awarded a master of arts degree, as was Archibald Robinson Hoxton, headmaster of Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va.

Other Honorary Degrees

A doctor of engineering degree was conferred on Stephen Francis Voorhees '00, supervising architect of the university and chairman of the board of design to plan and supervise construction of the 1939 New York World Fair.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence, professor of physics at the University of California, was awarded the degree of doctor of science and Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Sterling professor of literature in Yale University and keeper of rare books in the Yale Library, received a doctor of letters degree.

Visit of Van Zeeland Grows in Importance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—A succession of developments here today pointed to the prospective importance of the visit which Belgium's Prime Minister, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, will pay to President Roosevelt here this week and provided for the first time some quasi-official confirmation of long-circulated rumors that his real purpose was to sound out the United States on the possibility of American co-operation in further efforts to ease Europe's economic ills.

They are only straws in the wind, but because Dr. Van Zeeland is the spokesman for the Oslo group of powers and because he has been entrusted by England and France with the task of studying ways and means of reducing trade barriers the following developments today are viewed by observers here as being of significance:

Hull Visits White House

Secretary of State Cordell Hull went to the White House today taking with him Undersecretary Sumner Welles who negotiated the Buenos Aires peace treaties for the American hemisphere and Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre who supervises the development of Mr. Hull's trade agreement program, in itself America's most substantial contribution to an easing of world economic tension.

It was learned that Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis, who recently conducted an exploratory mission in London similar to what Dr. van Zeeland is understood to be contemplating here, will come to Washington on Wednesday to participate in the White House discussions with Europe's leading economic disarmament crusader.

High State Department circles conceded anonymously for the first time that Dr. van Zeeland's trip was anything more than a friendly visit—admitting that it will provide the opportunity for "interesting informative" exchanges of information on the state of affairs in Europe and the possibilities of some further American contribution to the cause of both economic and military demobilization.

Taken together these incidents show that whatever the obstacles may be to American co-operation and whatever the reservations may be here as to possible next steps, the Administration is nevertheless intensely interested in the feeble but hopeful stirrings in Europe of a real desire to find a solution to the conditions which have bred international tension and brought Europe to the verge of war.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD COOK, Protestant, for restaurant on highway, 55 miles out of New York; no liquor; pleasant surroundings; permanent, all-year job; $100 a month besides room and board; give phone number in answer. Belvidere Camp, Belvidere, New Jersey. Phone Belvidere 97R4.

MAN, between 20 to 40 years, to go to country with couple, to help wife with care of husband; beautiful location and home; wages moderate. Christian Scientist desired. Tel. Ken. 2856 (Boston), or Newton North 3249-M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE white girl for general housework; sleep in; also nurse for infant. Telephone Scarsdale (N. Y.) 2814.

STENOGRAPHER
Two Years Legal Experience.
Room 2906, 60 East 42nd St., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Freeport 7705.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

CHINESE RUG, dining, living, bedroom sets, commodes, curio cabinet; many bargains. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd). Circle 7-0361. N. Y. City.

HOMES TO SHARE

TO RENT, furnished, for season at $250, half of colonial house at Cambridge, New York; four bedrooms, living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, two-car garage, beautiful grounds. Call Hegeman 3-7564, or write MRS. CHARLES HILL, Cambridge, New York.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention
ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West St., Boston

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds, Watches for Graduation, HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing, HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Lakeside, Conn.

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-3 Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-3718).

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr., 92nd (6 E.)—Distinctive, bright, new, early American furniture; quiet, elevator, privileges; $6-$10. Riv. 9-1143.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, secretary, governess; college, special child training; business experience; unencumbered. Address L. W. M. 2200 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NURSE for baby visiting or permanent; good care given. Monument 2-5090. Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady ten years present position as secretary to chief executive desires permanent affiliation with reliable corporation; references furnished. P. O. Box 259, Greenwich Connecticut.

YOUNG STUDENT wishes position during July and August as mother's helper. Post Office Box 535, Scarsdale, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

BEACH PARK, near Clinton, Conn.—Large and well equipped cottage, 6 bedrooms, large livingroom, fireplace, screened and glassed-in veranda; gas. Frigidaire; beautiful sight, breeze all summer. Alicia S. Wolfe, 1637 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7569.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DOUGLAS, "Adelaide," 6 Esplanade, centre promenade—Ideal position, private lawn, near amusements, shops; attentive service, separate tables, personal supervision; board optional. MRS. M. KILLEY.

EASTBOURNE—Board residence, close sea; June 35/-, July, August 2 gns. 29, Penhale Road, Royal Parade. Tel. 1470.

GLASGOW—Board residence, bed and breakfast; opposite Christian Science church. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Pl. Tel. Douglas 1367.

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church. 69 Victoria Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Above Holmes' Bazaar
23 Strand Street, Douglas Tel. 116

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—4-roomed cottage partly furnished recently re-decorated;

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

ASHBURN HOTEL
London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher 2583—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park. 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms. central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns. Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea—Separate tables, attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN, Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

Bournemouth 2 Surrey Road BRUNDON
The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings, tennis, beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON—Board residence from 35/-; Jolly house, near sea; table-tennis, dancing; large garden; outings; trips to France; programme. MRS. F. P., 15 Montpelier Terrace.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH, Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

DAWLISH. ROCKSTONE HOTEL
Facing Channel, amid Devon's beauty, A.A., R.A.C. and Touring Club Suisse. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is central for everywhere, Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive Terms from 3 and 4 gns. per week, according to season. NO EXTRAS.
Resident Director G. W. F. Reed

EASTBOURNE — Board residence, near sea, shops, cinema; tennis courts free to visitors. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

EASTBOURNE, Barrington Hotel, Royal Parade. Phone 411—Facing sea; hot and cold; tariff on request; resident proprietor.

FOREST OF DEAN—WYE VALLEY
Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting. 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL.
Redecorated. H. and C. water throughout; interior spring mattresses; 80 bedrooms; lift; lock-ups; weekly terms 3½ to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
An unusually bright and distinctive hotel overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Ideal centre for touring the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Thoroughly up-to-date in every way. Personal service and courteous consideration. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Tel. 222. A.A., R.A.C.
"The hotel with the real home atmosphere"

Lake District
Glen Rothay Private Hotel
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth, boating and bathing, electric light, coaches from Windermere Station.
A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere; board residence, charming position facing lake, all conveniences, terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant
Running water, hot and cold in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh., Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON
HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
27, Harrington Gdns., S. W. 7. Kensington 3623
Telegrams "Burkatel Southkens"
Close to church
Comfortable, convenient and quiet. Every bedroom fitted with Central Heating (also Gas-Fire), H. and C. Water, P. O. Telephones and Bed Lights. Lift all floors. 1st Class Cuisine and Service. Individual requirements specially studied by Resident Proprietors.

LONDON
CROMWELL COURT REC. A. A.
143-5 Cromwell Road, S. Ken., S. W. 7
All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London, as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2 Tariff on application

LONDON
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating. Night porter. Lift. From 2½ gns. Resident Proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
31/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts; full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON, BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 119 Gloucester Place, W 1. Central West-end. Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking. En Pension from 3 gns Bed and breakfast 7s 6d Telephone Welbeck 3401

LONDON
EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL
31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 3262. London. Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation, Quiet and Comfortable
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

ENGLAND (Continued)

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.
Tele Western 2885/6

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water; excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slocum.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906, Jesmond.

SCARBOROUGH
NORLANDS
Private Hotel
WEYDALE AVENUE
Up-to-Date Reasonable Prices
Tel. 1144

SCARBOROUGH SOUTH CLIFF **HOTEL MONTROSA**
Lovely sea views; one min. spa; bathing pool, gardens, running water in bedrooms. Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

SCARBOROUGH SOUTH CLIFF
LONSDALE Lonsdale Road
VILLA One Min. Esplanade
Terms fr. 9/6 per day. Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley.

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY, nr. Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you at Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire; a beautiful country mansion; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres, where peace, rest and comfort can be found; riding, tennis, Phone Claverdon 50.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel Promenade. A. A., R. A. C., Fully Equipped, Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTH DEVON—Old-World Guest House. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands, electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms. Fry, Ackmans, South Huish, near Kingsbridge.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA, "Regent," North Drive—Boarding house; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; terms moderate; beautifully situated Prop. MRS. ELLISON, Tel. 373.

STUDLAND BAY DORSET
FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL
Has a reputation for comfort and good table; bathing, boating, golf, riding; Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application. Tel. Studland 24.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration; Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

SWANAGE, DORSET — Highly recommended private hotel, hot and cold water in bedrooms, excellent catering, automatic refrigeration. Mr. and Mrs. Furness, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Rd., Swanage.

"THE CROWN," EVERLEIGH, WILTSHIRE
One of the few remaining of the old coaching inns of England; lovely old house in glorious and historic surroundings with modern comforts; reserved fishing, magnificent riding country; good golf, excellent motoring centre; terms moderate. Apply proprietor.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns.
Tel. 2185

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
LYNWAY PRIVATE HOTEL
CARY CRESCENT, ABBEY ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea and shops; H. and C. throughout; terms from 2½ gns. Mrs. E. Winn.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water all bedrooms, 3 to 4 gns. inclusive, garage. Proprietors Mr and Mrs. S. Hale

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Central for sea and shops.
Terms from 3 gns
Resident Proprietor W. H. Cook.

TORQUAY. Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Road Charming grounds, excellent accommodation and food, h & c, garage, 3 to 4 gns.

WIMBLEDON—"Clevelands," Church Road, WIM: 2436; beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND Tennis Courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters Wimbledon School of Golf

ISLE OF MAN

CLAREMONT, PTE. HOTEL, Loch Prom, Douglas. Open all the year round. Autumn, Winter and Spring Visitors welcomed. Prompt Service. Dinner 6-15. Under the personal supervision of the Resident Owners, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chadwick. 'Grams, Claremont, Douglas.

DOUGLAS—Corrins, "Cliffside" boarding establishment; our aim to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering, good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41 Castle Mona Avenue.

DOUGLAS, 2 Royal Mount, Onchan—Facing sea, near promenade, golf links, shops, amusements; home comforts; with or without board; reasonable terms. L. R. HARRISON.

SCOTLAND

DUNOON, Douglas Hotel (Temp.), 2nd and 3rd floors—Small hotel, comfortable, convenient, attentive service, fine centre, Clyde sailings.

EDINBURGH, Brooklands—Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St Gardens; quiet, restful; 3 minutes stations; garage; resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine. Phone 25823.

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL (private), Inverleith Terrace—Overlooks Botanic Garden, near church, cars; H. and C., central heating; moderate. Tel. 248411.

ISLE OF ARRAN—Invermay Private Hotel, Whiting Bay, on shore; electric light, H. and C. in bedrooms; comfort assured. Phone 250.

WALES

LLANDUDNO — Branksome Private Hotel; near sea, golf, tennis, garage; H. and C. water; high class cuisine; sunny, refined; moderate. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

FRANCE—Paris

BIARRITZ—HOTEL ST. LOUIS
1 rue de Frias. Every comfort. Near seashore. From Frs. 45.- daily, inclusive.

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable
Homelike Atmosphere
Rooms single and double from Frs. 20.-
Breakfast Frs. 5.-
Dinner Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

PARIS, "VILLA MAGUELONNE," 85 rue de la Pompe—Family pension; every comfort; refined quarter; from Frs. 45.- daily inclusive.

SWITZERLAND

BERN Pension Stadtmi Kirchenfeld, first-class family pension inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church

ENGELBERG, 3500 Feet, Near Lucerne
HOTEL EDELWEISS
Refined family hotel in best, quiet, commanding position; every modern comfort; full pension from Fr. 9.50.

"Fellowship House," Geneva
International Student's Home
Warden: Mme. de Segesser
8 rue Sénebier
University Summer Courses start July 6

Geneva
HOTEL DE GENÈVE
13 rue du Mt-Blanc
near station and lake
Highly recommended for families. Every comfort — Good cooking. Moderate prices.

Geneva—Villa "Les Rosiers"
Pension Krieg, Moillebeau 51
Garden, Terrace. Every comfort.

GENEVA
THE MISSES LONG, 6 Rue St. Victor (Tranchées) receive paying guests in nice cheerful home; every comfort; well situated.

HOHFLUH—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF
BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate terms K. GYSLER

GERSAU Lake of Lucerne
HOTEL SEEHOF
Highly recommended family hotel. Incl. rates from Fr. 7.50.

INTERLAKEN
Hotel Pension Beau-Séjour—Quiet, central situation; careful cooking; garden; running water.

SWITZERLAND (Continued)

WENGEN—Bernese Oberland, Hotel Waldegg. Comfortable family hotel in ideal, sunny situation; all rooms with balconies; part with running water; excellent cooking; inclusive arrangements.

Wengen (Bernese Oberland) 4333 feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
right on the border of the woods. Splendid panorama of the Jungfrau. Excellent Cuisine. Full terms from Fr. 8.-. Write for prospectus: Family Bischoff, Managing Proprs.

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

STOCKPORT

CLAYE & SON
24 LITTLE UNDERBANK
Commercial & General Printers.
Binders & Account Books.
Fount Pen Specialists.
Household Stationery.
Bibles. Cash & Deed Boxes.
Note Paper & Envelopes.
Phone RUSholme 2823

Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district.

WALLASEY

S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey
MASCOT FOOTWEAR
"K" Shoe Agency
Shoe Repairs Telephone 4250

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
43 English Street, Carlisle
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS
Functions of every description.
Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager—Edward S. Wilson
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle

PENRITH

E. A. KING
Latest Models in
Coats—Gowns—Jumpers
Moderate Prices 34 King Street

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18, St. Peter's Street, Derby
For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

M. E. MAWSON
47, Grange Road
Ladies' Underwear
Knitwear
Astro and Oxford Hose
EDINORA KNITWEAR SPECIALITY

BAKER-WHEELER
Ladies' & Children's High Class Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving, Tinting, Postiches, and general care of the hair
Beauty Culture and Manicure
Coty, Potter & Moore and other toilet preparations stocked
16-18 Coniscliffe Road Phone 3052

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St and Holme St. Accrington

BLACKBURN

R. MAY SHEPHERD
Coats, Costumes, Gowns, etc.
Mail Orders Prompt Attention
41, Granville Rd. Tel. 7495

LANCASHIRE

BLACKBURN (Continued)

THE VEE CROSS CAFE RESTAURANT
3, Victoria St., Blackburn Tel. 6140
Morning Refreshment, Three Course Luncheon 1/6d. High Teas from 1/-.
Private Room for Parties, Meetings, etc.
The VEE CROSS BALLROOM
Regent Street
For Dancing at its Best

HART BROS.
Footwear Specialists
Good Shoes and Good Shoemen
LOTUS AND DELTA AGENCY
3 The Arcade

BLACKPOOL

MAREE
Hairdresser and Beauty Specialist
Permanent Waving a Speciality
5, Roseway, Blackpool S. S.
Tel. S. S. 41866

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE

Ashleys Wool Stores
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 2977

CLOTHES OF QUALITY
Moderate Charges
at H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Raincoat Specialists.
Aquatite, Wayfarer, Procella Raincoats from 21/-
35, CHURCHGATE PHONE 3558
Own Materials Made Up

"When You Buy Shoes, Buy GOOD Shoes"
C. H. BESWICK
3-5 Churchgate Phone 324
Authorized Dealer for
LOTUS & DELTA

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. **BACON** LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Ground Floor EXTENSION for FURNISHING Linens, Wrought Iron, Reproductions, Lampshades
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
Everything for the Toilet

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a speciality
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
Opposite Manchester Royal Exchange
Suits from 7 Guineas
Forticus Weathercoats—2 Guineas and 3 Guineas

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Men's Outfitting Furnishings; Decorations;
'Phone 2890 (Fourteen lines)

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR *of* QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP

Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds :: Bulbs :: Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

HALIFAX

ALBERT HIND, Ltd.
PIANOS, RADIO and all kinds of ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Easy Terms Arranged
16 and 18 Waterhouse St., Halifax
Estab. 55 years TEL. 3879

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

NEW SPRING GOODS
CORSETS AND CORSELETS
SILK AND LISLE HOSE
CELANESE AND PURE SILK
SETS AND NIGHTDRESSES
G. BROWN
9 PRINCES SQUARE HARROGATE 5472

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Sale
ALL GOODS
Genuinely Reduced
Fur Coats, Fur Trimmed Coats, Sportswear, Tailored Suits, Summer Gowns etc.
IRVIN BROOK LTD.
27, John William Street Phone 505

GEORGE FIELD'S SUMMER SALE
from
THURSDAY, JULY 1ST
All our own reliable goods at genuinely reduced prices.
11-15 JOHN WILLIAM STREET

During the month of July
JAMES ARMITAGE & SONS LTD.
Will offer their remaining SUMMER STOCK
of Millinery, Gowns, Tennis Frocks, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery and Household Linens at very tempting prices.
17-21, BUXTON ROAD

HULL

Girls Wear Only
Suits, Coats, Frocks
E. WELLS & CO.
12 Dere Lane

LEEDS

ARE WETHERALDS YOUR DECORATORS?
147 Park Lane, Leeds Tel. 23784
We Specialize in Church Work

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH-CLASS
PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS
10-11-12 Lamberts' Arcade
Lower Briggate Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Specialty
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS (Continued)

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses Clock Buildings Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
TEL.: CHAPELTOWN 42184

Peacock & Son Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51682 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"VI-SPRING" mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601, London Road, Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH, Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 23896
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23125

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

A Modern Home Needs the Latest Fireplaces
LEE & BRIGGS
The Fireplace Specialists
can supply that need; also Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, etc.
Tel. 55. Horbury nr. Wakefield.

Hagenbacks & Sons Ltd.
for Cooked Meats, Prime Provisions, Rich Cakes, Special Cheeses
QUALITY IS OUR AIM
We deliver in all parts of the city.
28 Northgate, Kirkgate and Horbury

YORK

Thetford of Bells on Record
arden
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York
Tel. 4265

Central Heating
ALL SYSTEMS
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply
Plumbing
ST. MICHAELS CHAMBERS
Tel. 3934 Spurriergate

Ladies' Distinctive Coats, Costumes, Millinery and Blouses at Keen Prices.
ILES
Specialists in Gloves Parliament St., York

YORK COUNTY HYGIENIC LAUNDRIES
LTD.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your nearest Depot "The Post Office."
Telephone No. 3211.
FOSS ISLANDS, YORK

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

YORKSHIRE

YORK (Continued)

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

JOHN CROSS LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the highest possible value in Groceries.
Possgate, Micklegate Wenlock Terrace, Clifton House (Bootham), 56 Petergate and Market Street, York.

LILIAN
Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Eugene System 21/-

1 PARAGON ST., Fishergate

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large stock of Fancy Goods.
31, PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK
Boys' and Girls' Department, 41 Stonegate

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

The Douglas and Pulrose LAUNDRY
Phone 516
Collection and Delivery any distance
Quick Service for Visitors

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
Hugh Gibson & Co.
44, Queensferry Street
Tel. 25146 and 7

GLASGOW

The Laundry of Quality
THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY
GIFFEN & BISSETT LTD.
Rutherglen
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

LOOSE COVERS
Specially Reduced Prices
Prilled and waited for 3-piece Suite in attractive Folk-weave Fabric. Colours: Pink Green, Brown and Orange. Prices include cutting, within 5 miles of warehouse.
£4.19.6
Although our prices are reduced the workmanship remains the same.
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Complete Foot Comfort
We fit the Sir Herbert Barker Shoe
Illustrated Booklet on application
A. & W. PATERSON LTD.
109, Union Street
We also stock LOTUS, DELTA, NORVIC, and MASCOT SHOES

Travelware of Quality
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

John A. Murdoch & Co.
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Engineers and Merchants Buying Agents
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
Telegrams: Prestank
Telephone: Central 1786

Say it with Flowers
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow"
Tel. Bell 2336
MARY FOX Art Florist and Decorator
194-196 London Road, Glasgow S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4949

Summer Sale
of
GOWNS, SUITS and COATS
greatly reduced prices
HELEN A. MORRIS
154 BYRES ROAD
Telephone Western 4378

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting, Duplicating, Copying of Every Description
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
(F. & E. NORMAN)
Tel. 95 88 W. Clyde St., Helensburgh
Agents for Remington, Underwood Typewriters, etc., Duplicators
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

LARGS

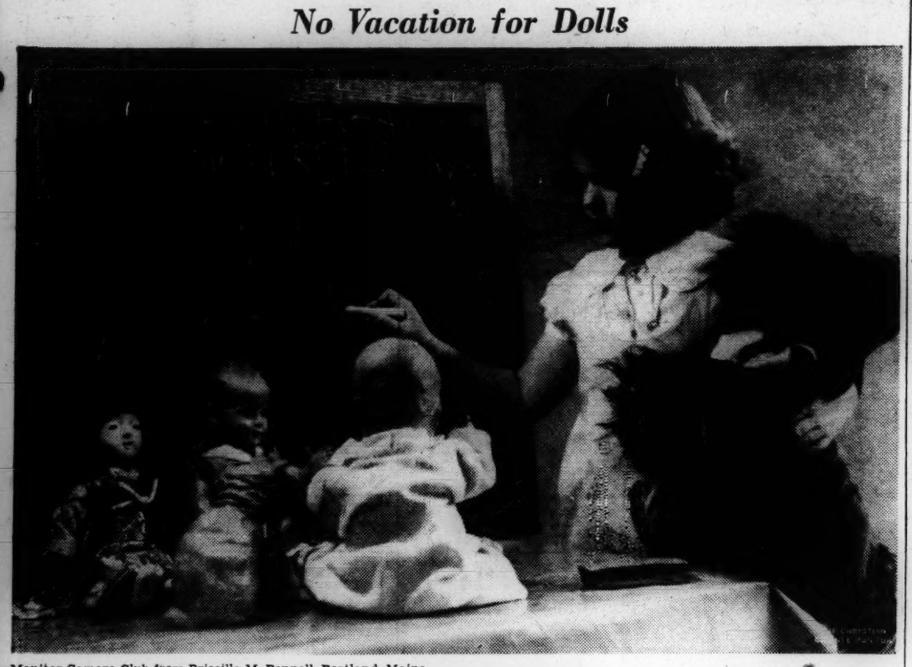
The Shop for Value.
A. Boyd & Co. Ltd.
General Drapers and Outfitters
25, MAIN STREET, LARGS

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

No Vacation for Dolls



Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla M. Pennell, Portland, Maine

What! No "J" in a Doll's Alphabet?

Lines About Leaders—75

By a Staff Artist

Joseph Mazzini

(1805-1872)

JOSEPH MAZZINI was one of the thinkers of free Italy.
He was born at Genoa in the home of a brilliant physician.
At 13 he entered the university, aspiring to a literary career.
The time came when he saw the sad state of his country.
He believed in liberty; he believed in struggling for liberty.
So he renounced letters and plunged deeply into politics.

NAPOLEON gone, Europe had needed a complete reorganization.
A congress met in Vienna which purposed to settle the affairs.
They parceled Italy and placed it under the yoke of Austria.
"Italy is but a geographical expression," declared Metternich.
And Prince Metternich was the absolute ruler of the Empire.
All attempts to rebel were closely watched by political spies.
An open organization for independence seemed hopeless.
Mazzini began by joining the secret society of the Carbonari.
But he soon understood that they were doomed to failure:
Membership in the Carbonari was limited to professional groups.
Success implied an appeal to the youth also, an appeal to all.

ONE DAY the governor heard that a strange thing was going on.
A young man walked about Genoa at night in thoughtful silence.
"What on earth has he at his age to think about?" he demanded.
And, accused of conspiracy, Mazzini was thrown into a fortress.
But his time there proved indeed precious for the country.
He saw that it was not enough to defend human life from murder.
A nation must have a government establishing right dealings.
And so the great idea, the idea of Young Italy, was born.

THE persecutors found little evidence against Mazzini.
Much to their dislike, they gave the prisoner his freedom.
He hurried to Marseilles and began to diffuse new ideas.
He published a journal which could be smuggled into Italy.
Copies arrived in barrels of pitch, in buckets of sausages.
Little by little, Young Italy Societies sprang up everywhere.
The new association began to rouse the fears of other nations.
Then Mazzini was expelled from France and from Switzerland.
Driven to England, he dwelt in miserable solitude for a while.
An exile, he had been unable to marry the woman he loved.
A disciple, he had abandoned all his fortune to the cause.
But Carlyle found a lodging for him, sent him furniture.
He mastered English readily and wrote for English magazines.
At intervals the leader would disappear for a month or more.
Then his friends would read of another insurrection in Italy:
Mazzini had imperiled his life for his compatriots again.

SOMETIMES he was sentenced to death, and yet would escape.
Sometimes a disguise helped him to get through and return.
His greatest safeguard was the amazing love of his countrymen.
Rome fell to the Italians at last and a republic was proclaimed.
A popular assembly appointed the hero one of the triumvirs.
But Napoleon III besieged the city with an overwhelming army.
As usual, Mazzini had time to flee, and be protected.
Long years were to elapse before Italy could enjoy her freedom.
But he lived to see a part of his people under their own king.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Getting Some Pointers on Swimming

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla M. Pennell

The Duck Is Interested in the Contents of the Bag

Sunbonnet Sue

I sometime think across the aisle
The scenery seems more worth while;
I wonder if it could be true
Some people might prefer my view!
L.M.

Children's Corner

Nancy Under the Apple Tree

It was a very hot day and Nancy was sitting under the apple tree. Beside her on the grass was her primer. Nancy picked it up and opened it. "I see a cat," she read slowly, because the heat was making her sleepy. "But I don't see a cat," she said aloud, "so why should I say, 'I see a cat'?" Her curly head nodded, her eyelids drooped. The trees and their shadows were all jumbled together and suddenly . . . Nancy did see a cat! He seemed to have come from nowhere and there he sat right in front of her, grinning.

"Oh," Nancy said.

The cat grinned wider than ever and beckoned her with his paw. She thought it very strange that a cat should grin and stranger still that he should beckon her with his paw, but she got to her feet and followed him. "Where are we going?" Nancy asked, for if a cat could grin and beckon with his paw he must be able to talk.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How He Did Play!

"To a party," the cat answered.

"How nice," Nancy said. "Is it a teaparty?"

The cat did not answer and they walked on through a strange wood to a beautiful garden. A long table was set up in the center of it and at each place was a dish of cream.

Just as Nancy entered the garden there was a blast of trumpets and from the other side of the wood came a long parade of cats, black cats, white cats, gray cats, yellow cats, tiger cats and calico cats! Nancy had never seen so many cats in all her life. They walked two by two and took their places at the long table.

The cat who was with Nancy led her to a seat between two yellow cats. "I never came to a cat party before," Nancy whispered in the tall furry ear on her right.

"In that case," the yellow cat answered, "it's time you did."

The big white cat at the head of the table stood up and with a kind of a yowl said,

"I want you all
Before you drink
To close your eyes
And kindly think
Of the gentle cow
With coat of silk
Who gave us all
This creamy milk."

Every cat closed his eyes for a little and then pop! out came each pink tongue and began lapping up the creamy milk.

Nancy longed for a glass but no one offered her any so she was obliged to drink from the edge of her dish. She finished long before the cats and was just wishing something would happen when in came four more cats, two of them with fiddles and two of them with flutes.

The big white cat at the head of the table stood up again. There was a drop of milk on his whiskers.

"And now, my friends,
With fiddles and flutes
We'll hear the tale
Of Puss-In-Boots."

At that the four cats struck a note and with much yowling and caterwauling recited the tale of Puss-In-Boots. Nancy laughed and clapped her hands. Leaning over she whispered in the furry ear on her left, "Will they sing again?"

Before the yellow cat could answer the big white cat was on his feet for the third time. He waved a paw and said,

"And next my friends,
Heigh diddle diddle
We'll hear the cat
That played the fiddle."

Up stood the biggest of the four singers. He bowed, he grinned. He was a handsome fellow with whiskers half as long as his tail. And how he did play! The cats began beating time on the table and me-owing.

Nancy thought she had never heard such a racket. It grew louder and louder. "Stop!" she shouted, and instantly it was quiet. The garden and the cats vanished. She was back under the apple tree and there beside her was the primer.

"I see a cat," Nancy read and laughed merrily.

Come With Me To Mexico

44

Mexico City Musings

If you need a haircut while in Mexico, be sure you step into a "peluqueria," not a "pulqueria" (a pulque bar). The Internacional was recommended to me; and for one peso (28 cents) I emerged spick and span. In this shop each barber stuffs cotton into the comb before working on a customer; and after administering the final touches, he removes the cotton, keeping the tool lily white for the next patron. Not a bad idea.

Up in the States the "shine boys" infesting the streets carry only a combination shoe-rest and box (for polishes, rags, brushes, etc.). In Mexico City the youngsters add to this standard equipment a little stool—he takes his work sitting down, while our boys kneel. It is probably a case of one patch against two! My shine cost me 15 centavos (4 cents), and I was pleased to note that the little chap slipped thin pieces of leather into my shoes to protect my socks from stray swipes of the brushes.

The parking system in the capital approaches the ideal. A young man is assigned to each block in the business district; and if there is a parking place left, he will be on the lookout for you and guide you into it. He will go through the motions of guarding your car while you are away; and as he assists you in backing out he will expect a 10-centavo piece (3 cents).

A red-and-black flag adorning the front of an establishment indicates that a strike is in progress. And, by the way, if you think that the unions are getting the upper hand in the States, wait until you see what the labor syndicates can do to a business in Mexico! Some of the corporations that dominate things in the States are operating down here, and they have been sorely hit. One reason is that Mexico is getting fed up with having outside capital running almost everything.

Mexico, D. F., is the only place where I ever found unsold current copies of "Life" on the newsstands.

The capital has two telephone systems, both automatic but different in operation. Some day they may get together—and add to the nation's patience.

The music of the country is enchanting; but so far as the words of the songs are concerned, forgive me if I find them quite the opposite.

You will find multiplied thousands of skinny dogs down here, but no cats. I'll take that back—I do recall seeing two cats, all the while I was in Mexico. Quite a change from Boston, where the cats are in control!

Theft insurance is something which every household carries for itself, mostly in the form of barred windows, high hedges, etc. It is usually prohibitive in cost unless there is a clause requiring the householder to prove that the theft was not an inside job.

All through the night you may hear weird little whistlings. But be not troubled; the policemen on the adjoining beats are keeping in constant touch. So go back to sleep, confidently.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

Refuge

A farmer stood watching the golfing duffer trying to hit the ball. Divots were flying in all directions.

"My word," he blurted, turning to the farmer, "the worms will think there's an earthquake."

"I don't know," replied the farmer, a twinkle in his eye. "The worms be crafty little beggars round these parts. I guess most of them are playing safe and hiding under the ball."

Just Jesting

Once, it is said, Stalin took Karl Radek to task for telling too many stories against him. "After all," said Stalin, "I am the leader of Russia."

"That joke is not mine," replied Radek calmly.—Montreal Daily Star

—London Evening News

"Can you see anything, Albert?"

The Start

Mother: "Baby is going to be an auctioneer when he grows up."

Husband: "How do you know?"

Mother: "He already has your watch under the hammer."—Furnica (Bucharest).

Unnecessary Routine

Private Smith had been in the army a week when the sergeant asked:

"What do you think of the army as far as you've gone?"

"I may like it after a while," he replied, "but just now I think there's too much drilling and fussing around between meals."—Unidentified.

Hm-m!

"I don't need none!" said the lady of the house before the agent had opened his mouth.

"How do you know?" he returned. "I might be selling grammars."

Shake!

Said one salesman, "I made some very valuable contacts today."

The other salesman replied, "I didn't make any sales either."—Bee Lines.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Summer visitors will be busily engaged soon in enjoying the interesting things about your city that you ought to know.

Factual Figuring: 9 (Australia) plus 6 (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, West Australia), minus 11 (1901), times 9 (Capricorn), divided by 6 (Indian) equals 6.

Letter Juggling: Gallery, Largely, Regally.

A Ladder Problem: 75 yards.

Fun With Antonyms: Authorize—resist; impede—further; behold—ignore; disjoin—connect; acknowledge—disavow; shelter—expose; decline—increase; arraign—acquit; repudiate—declare; abandon—maintain.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Silk Toppers

A young dressmaker is making and selling something new in neckwear for women—she calls them "toppers." They are to be worn over a dress, preferably a dark one.

These toppers are cut like a full scarf (on the bias) and sewed to a pointed sash (also bias), which ties about the waist, ending in small bow ends or a knot at the back. They are slipped over the head (like a halter) and tied. About a yard of material is required.

This dressmaker charges $1.50 apiece for them; and she is now making them for a large store in a near-by city.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

FAILURE after long perseverance is much greater than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure.—GEORGE ELIOT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Adopting a Grandmother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Gabriel, Calif.

Her historic old mission is not the only pride of San Gabriel; another is its modern, well-equipped Home for the Aged.

The superintendent relates that some time ago a young woman and her six-year-old son called, asking to adopt a grandmother for the boy. Both the woman and her husband had been reared in children's homes, and they did not wish to deprive the boy of a grandmother.

The plan was agreed to, and the choice settled upon an elderly woman with no relatives whatever. Not only did the boy acquire a grandmother, but she acquired a devoted family, and became the recipient of loving attention—gifts for her anniversaries, Christmas, and other special times, as well as Sunday calls, summer vacations at the beach, or week ends in the home of the family.

And lest others should feel slighted because of her good fortune, the gifts of food delicacies, flowers, fancy work, games and reading matter were often ample to share with many others.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message indicates that it is not always necessary to go away in order to enjoy a vacation:

RIDDLE ABRBCFER GBHH JL

JIRBHK LOPQPLY RFFO BO

LOSFKBOP CTL BOCLELRCBOP

CTBOPR QJFIC KFIE VBCK

CTQC KFI FIPTC CF UOFG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Island Continent lying southeast of Asia —— add the number of States of this Commonwealth ——; subtract the total of the digits in the year in which this Commonwealth was formed ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the great tropical divisional line of the earth that passes across the center of this continent ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the ocean located to the west of this continent ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E G L L R Y

A Ladder Problem

The top of a castle is 45 yards from the ground. The castle is surrounded by a ditch that is 60 yards in width. How long a ladder will be required to reach from the outside of the ditch to the top of the castle?

Fun With Antonyms

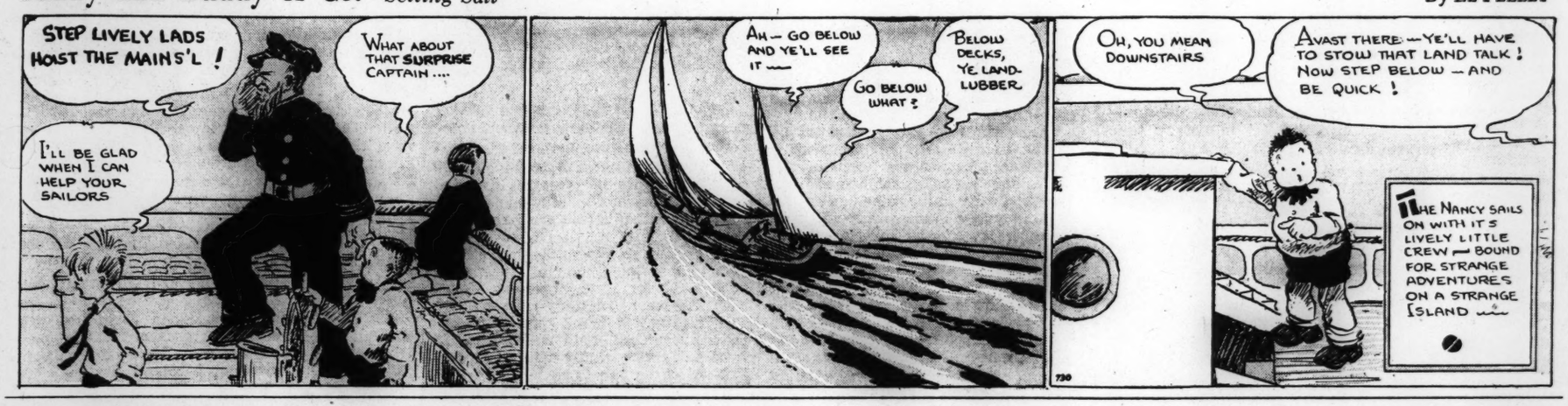
The list of synonyms is followed by a list of words and their antonyms. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	authorize	connect	
2	impede	expose	
3	behold	resist	1
4	disjoin	acquit	
5	acknowledge	maintain	
6	shelter	declare	
7	decline	ignore	
8	arraign	further	
9	repudiate	disavow	
10	abandon	increase	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Setting Sail*

By LE PELLEY


STEP LIVELY LADS HOIST THE MAINS'L !
WHAT ABOUT THAT SURPRISE CAPTAIN ....
I'LL BE GLAD WHEN I CAN HELP YOUR SAILORS
AH — GO BELOW AND YE'LL SEE IT —
GO BELOW WHAT ?
BELOW DECKS, YE LAND-LUBBER
OH, YOU MEAN DOWNSTAIRS
AVAST THERE — YE'LL HAVE TO STOW THAT LAND TALK ! NOW STEP BELOW — AND BE QUICK !
THE NANCY SAILS ON WITH ITS LIVELY LITTLE CREW — BOUND FOR STRANGE ADVENTURES ON A STRANGE ISLAND

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just an Eel's Greeting*

By THE HAGERS

JOE TEAL'S IDEA TURNED OUT TO BE: TO INSULATE OURSELVES, SO WE
COULD SWIM THE POND, AND TRY TO STEAL A MARCH ON JACK'S ELECTRIC EEL.
THE CENTER OF THE POND WE NEARED WHEN SUDDENLY A HEAD APPEARED.
"I'M SORRY THAT I SHOCKED YOU SO. 'TWAS JUST MY WAY TO SAY HELLO."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

First Stop the Steel War

WE DO not wish to add one bitter word to the atmosphere of war that is spreading across America from the steel strike area. We believe that in this situation the first service of every moderate element in the country is to defend its own thinking from the contagion of hate and to insist on observance of the law and peaceful settlement of a dispute which has already cost more in lives, money and bitterness than can ever be justified.

We have our views as to the relative blame to be attached to labor leaders, steel executives and public officials; there is plenty to go all around. But at this juncture it seems to us that the important thing is to avoid recriminations and to seek instead the avenues of conciliation and peaceful agreement.

Arguing over whether John L. Lewis should have called an "organizing strike" in plants where he had no majority of workers; whether Tom C. Girdler should say he will bargain under the Wagner Act but refuse to make any agreement with the C. I. O.; whether Governors Earle and Davey should have failed to protect every willing worker; or whether President Roosevelt should have indicted the companies' position and requested them to refrain from trying to open plants closed by blockade picketing while saying no word against union violations of law—debating, or even settling to our own satisfaction, the merits of these actions will not open the door to settlement.

The immediate need seems to be active public support for the only apparent fulcrum of peaceful settlement, the mediation board. The measures taken by Governor Earle and now by Governor Davey should stop open hostilities and permit a time for reason. In Ohio the state troopers have orders to protect workers now working, to disarm all pickets and to prevent the importation of pickets.

This should halt violence. And if the steel executives accede to the President's request to refrain from new efforts to break the strike there should be an opportunity for the public's insistence on mediation to take effect. We do not believe that any difference between workers and employers is worth continued bloodshed. The law should not help the union to win or the employers to break this strike. But the law should maintain order and even an unsatisfactory status quo until sanity is regained and reason can speak for right. government.

After Blum—?

RESIGNATION of Léon Blum, France's first Socialist Premier, leaves the French nation facing two immediate problems. The combination of these two difficulties—one political, the other financial—caused the downfall of the Popular Front Cabinet, but the problems do not disappear with the change of government.

The first consists essentially of the conflict between the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber was elected a year ago by universal suffrage with a clear majority of the three parties—Communist, Socialist, Radical—composing the Popular Front. The Senate was elected by indirect restricted suffrage, somewhat as was the American Senate when it was elected entirely by state legislatures. The French Senate had a "Democratic Left" majority, nominally of Liberals, but actually of Conservatives.

For Americans the significance of this conflict between M. Blum and the French Senate can be compared, broadly speaking, to the struggle between President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court. For the Senate in France may be said to perform the function of a brake on the executive and the lower Legislature, which in the United States devolves on the Supreme Court.

The second most serious problem facing France today is financial and economic. In its broad lines this problem is fairly simple. The French treasury needs more than forty billion francs annually above its total revenues from taxation. The state is spending nearly two francs for every one it receives.

France is a rich country and normally it ought to be able to borrow these extra sums. But many French investors, still fearful for the fate of the franc even after its devalution last September, have not called their exported capital back to France but on the contrary have continued to seek safety for their funds abroad. M. Blum charges that some fifty or sixty billions of francs have deserted "and that the resultant shortage of available funds in France is a main cause of the state's difficulties."

Although there is undoubtedly some foundation for these allegations, they do not appear to have been decisive. The real cause of the flight from the franc was widespread lack of confidence in M. Blum's financial-economic policy on the part of millions of small French investors. And the real reason for his defeat by the Senate, which represents particularly the middle classes and business, was that these two important strata of French society have come to feel that M. Blum was governing too exclusively for the working classes or proletariat, and not enough for the general public interest.

Thus the problem that faces M. Blum's successor is essentially the adoption of an economic and financial policy capable at once of reassuring the average Frenchman's conservative leanings in matters of money, and the carrying on of the social reforms which M. Blum inaugurated and which the workers in France are determined to preserve at all costs. The dilemma is a difficult one, but France, as an old French proverb declares, has the peculiarity of "doing easy things with difficulty and difficult things with ease."

Von Neurath Stays Home

PROBABLY the most disappointing consequence of the "postponement" of Baron von Neurath's visit to London will be the lack of consequence; so much might have been accomplished had the attitude of growing good will in Great Britain been fostered by Germany at this time.

The public is being allowed to deduce that Herr Hitler called off the von Neurath trip because British leaders have shown reluctance to accept at full face value German charges that the battleship Leipzig was attacked by Spanish Loyalist submarines in the Mediterranean.

Whether it was not rather the combination of British skepticism and the Spanish Insurgent success at Bilbao—with the accent on the latter—that caused Germany to keep Baron von Neurath in Berlin is a question engaging the attention of astute observers. There is less reason to talk things over in London while events in Spain favor the fascist-supported Insurgents.

Another question is whether the diplomatic rebuff to Britain which was implicit in the German decision was intended to be felt as sharply and deeply as it has been in official British circles. Developments in Russia and France, as well as a strong pro-German sentiment in Britain, had arranged the stage at London in a way that should have been most inviting to German diplomats. The abrupt ringing down of the curtain has been disquieting, seeming to indicate that, as long as any gains are possible by some other method, co-operation appears always postponable.

If, as some British officials are reported to fear, the German "snub" portends a German coup, either alone in territory adjacent to Germany or with Italy in Spanish affairs, the disturbed feelings at London would, of course, be more than justified. But it is hard to believe that the dictatorships are blind to the mounting risks in the method of fait accompli.

The best immediate news that can be hoped for as a result of the postponement of British-German talks is no news.

Barrie

"IF THE world is a bad farce," someone has said, "by gaiety we make it a good one." Sir James M. Barrie through all his works seemed to add to that recipe for a better world the indispensable ingredient of gentleness. He never laughed at people; he invited, nay, compelled, them to laugh with him. His wit was ruled with tenderness and never found it too inflexible a law.

Hardly a Barrie title but, struck upon the memory, chimes some happy sentiment to wakefulness. The smilingly sage "What Every Woman Knows," the pointed "Admirable Crichton," the wistfully eerie "Mary Rose," the unforgettable "Little Minister," the unaging "Peter Pan," and all the rest of the stories and plays—somewhere in each lies that which rings as quietly but as persistently down years crowded with reading as does the good Scottish doctor's suspicion of the gypsy Babbie, she being all too surefooted among her "shalls" and "wills": "Never trust a Scotch man or woman who does not come to grief among them."

The literary Odysseys of some artists lead them far before they overtake fame; but there was something of the earliest Barrie in all he did. And when the dominie, narrating the little minister's tale, observes of one character that

> When she was excited the Harvie words come back to her, as they come back to me,

he might be speaking of the author to whom he owed his existence, for he continues:

> I have taught the English language all my life, and I try to write it, but everything I say in this book I first think in the Doric.

Barrie brought to readers and playgoers moments through which few people can pass without acquiring a scrap or two more tolerance, a readier kindness, for which fortunately they are required to pay dearly from their hoards of egotistic superiority. How many of his readers have found life's traveling lighter for losing a bit of their cherished superciliousness no one may know. But what one of them would disown his debt to the shy Scot who only with difficulty could have brought himself openly to accept the public's gratitude?

Even Bernard Shaw found the Scotsman's kindness contagious. When Shaw wrote a criticism of Barrie some years ago in which he was bound to confess a certain discrepancy between things as they are for other people and as they were for Barrie, Shaw seemed almost content that Barrie was "only too happy to be able to rearrange things in a pleasanter way." The rest of us have been only too happy to have him do so. We should never have quite managed it without him.

Commerce and the Court

Book News of the Day

"THE matter of getting an unruly economic order under control breaks squarely upon the power of the Federal Government over 'commerce among the several states.' In the word 'commerce' the whole issue lies. In the meanings with which it will come to be endowed by the Court, the conflict will eventually be resolved."

One may strongly disagree with this over-simplification of the present constitutional struggle in the United States and yet commend much of the book (THE POWER TO GOVERN, by Walton H. Hamilton and Douglass Adair, New York: Norton $2.50) which endeavors to explain what commerce meant to the framers of the Constitution, and how its meaning has changed for the modern industrial state.

The authors have performed a useful service in studious fashion. Fifty pages of "Notes on the Text" testify to abundant research. Students of the Constitution who want to understand the background of its interstate commerce clause can scarcely overlook this book; but for the general reader, it will be less useful than some other recent explanations of constitutional issues.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Adair say that, if we are to get the meaning of the Constitution's clauses, we must "call as witness the days that produced it." And, as the clause which has lately been a chief issue, they point out that "commerce" in 1787 covered "more than we imply now by business or industry. It was a name for the economic order, the domain of political economy, the realm of a comprehensive public policy . . . the only word which could catch up into a single comprehensive term all activities directly affecting the wealth of the nation."

Their contention is that the makers of the Constitution intended to give the Federal Government full power over the national economy. They use quotations from the debates to show that the men who framed the Constitution were more afraid that the Government would be too weak, as the Confederation had been, than that it would be too strong. It may be true that men who controlled the Convention expected to control the Government. The fact remains, however, that there were within the Convention—and to greater extent, outside it—important men who feared a strong central government.

It is a useful service to show that, in 1787, commerce meant more than transportation; but the average reader is likely to feel that the important thing is how much commerce means in 1937, by Supreme Court decision and by economic law. Today's democracy will somehow fit the commerce clause to that meaning. As these authors say: "Grooves can never be cut for the destiny of a nation." And "the power to govern must be written afresh in the language of today." It will be—either in constitutional amendments or judicial opinions.

D. M. R.

It Takes a Bit of Doing

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Record

Mr. Tuttle Tackles the Servant Problem

THE next morning quite early (the morning following Mrs. Tuttle's leavetaking on a week's visit to her mother) Tony the furnace man, finding the kitchen door unexpectedly locked against him, was apparently trying to kick a hole in it when Henry Tuttle crept downstairs only half awake, to beat off the supposed burglars. When the inoffensive Italian caught one glimpse of Henry's menacing attitude he suddenly gave up all intention of ministering to the Tuttle furnace and raced away at a pace that would have put him somewhere near Naples in twenty-four hours if he had kept it up.

"Tony! Tony! Come back," yelled Mr. Tuttle. "It's only me." But not even a faint echo of his ungrammatical cry reached the fleeing Tony's ears.

"Well, I suppose I've got to attend to the thing myself," Henry muttered into the folds of his bathrobe as he slippered his way down to the cellar. He was gone exactly fifteen minutes and the net result of the most horrible quarter of an hour he had ever spent was one extinguished heating plant, one cellar completely filled with ashes, one highly disreputable-looking person and one partially frayed temper.

After shaving and bathing in water that was not even tepid, Henry came to the conclusion that although it was only seven-thirty he might just as well start breakfast. The warmth received from standing over the gas stove made Henry decide to forgo all formality and enjoy his eggs and coffee in the kitchen.

He filled the kettle with water, placed it over the gas and then with characteristic efficiency dropped two eggs in the same water that he intended to use for his beverage.

* * *

"I'll bet Charlotte never thought of a simple thing like that," he mused. At that moment he heard the morning paper bang against the front door and off he trotted to see if Congress was doing anything new to business. Congress apparently was and the news must have been absorbing, for it was a good ten minutes before Henry awoke to the realization that some water and some eggs were clamoring for a little attention in the kitchen. By the time he removed the suffering eggs from the kettle he found that one of them had succumbed to harsh treatment and had expired, leaving a milky yellow trail behind it in the water Henry had intended for the beverage.

Mr. Tuttle had never before eaten a ten-minute egg and it reminded him of a picnic he had attended as a boy when some youthful wag had given him a nest egg to chew on. After conquering his egg Henry added a few slices of bread and butter to his meager menu and wisely decided to snatch a hot drink at a drugstore a little later on.

Reasoning that if he could survive one of the hardest boiled eggs in history the goldfish might enjoy a few morsels from the one that had burst in the kettle, Henry, contrary to Charlotte's wishes, generously dropped a few pieces of the yolk into Garbo and Gable's bowl and went on his way feeling like a Boy Scout after a good deed. When he returned to his bedroom and viewed the wreck he had made of it he concluded that someone else could tidy up the Tuttle home that day. The very thought of what the bathroom, kitchen and cellar looked like gave him an intense desire to be somewhere else. Henry was one of those men with whom to think is to act. He telephoned Miss King that he would not arrive at the office until noon and then immediately began busying himself with the classified section of the telephone book in search of an agency for domestic servants. Unluckily he found one.

* * *

Needless to say Mr. Tuttle had never before visited an Intelligence Bureau and he had not been in the Svenska Agency more than a few minutes when he was convinced that the "Intelligence" part of it was the wildest satire. After stating his needs in the most appealing manner Henry was invited into a cubbyhole to interview a hefty houseworker, but as soon as he found that the lady was doing the major portion of the interviewing he sent for the manager and called the party off.

He went through the same futile motions three times until it seemed as if his quest for help was going to end in failure. At last, however, a benevolent-looking Irishwoman was presented to Henry and largely because she actually understood the language he was using he made up his mind to engage her. Everything was going swimmingly until she asked her prospective employer how many he had in the family.

"Just the two of us, my wife and myself," he answered beamingly.

"Is your wife a shut-in?" asked the Hibernian lady, marveling at the spectacle of a mere man securing a houseworker.

"Oh no," said Henry. "My wife is away with her mother. You see, I'm—"

That 180-pound Irishwoman favored Mr. Tuttle with one withering glance as if to say that if home wasn't good enough for his wife to remain in, it certainly wasn't good enough for her. She swept by him with her nose in the air, leaving Henry with his mouth wide open.

PERCY WAXMAN

[Tomorrow: Mr. Tuttle Sends Out an S. O. S.]

North . . South . . East . . West

The La Follette Leadership

By Frank L. Perrin

SPEAKING more or less off the record in addressing members and guests of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Business School a day or two ago, Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin confirmed, perhaps unintentionally, an estimate made of him in this column somewhat more than a year ago. The earlier analysis, or forecast, disclosed what appeared to me at the time as an impending and inevitable severance of the tenuous ties uniting the fledgling Progressive, or La Follette, Party, with the hybrid New Deal, or Roosevelt, Party, made up of awkward minority groups unrepresentative of any older party or of any previously posed governmental theories.

The convenient alliance which, before the emergence of the Progressive Party into the realm of national politics, had lent to the New Deal contingent the support and temporary allegiance of the La Follette group, aided and sympathetically abetted by Senator Norris of Nebraska, was seriously threatened with dissolution early in the campaign of 1936. In an interview granted this writer at that time, Governor La Follette substantially outlined and prefaced the more extended address delivered last week at Harvard University. These alliances of the La Follette party with the older parties, whatever their name, have been entirely utilitarian or practical. None of the spokesmen or leaders of these associated or affiliated groups have expressed the ideals, high ambitions, vain or purely selfish, which the elder La Follette and his distinguished sons have appropriated as their own.

* * *

Thus it is not to be wondered at that even in Wisconsin, where the leaders of a disconsolate, defeated but unterrified Democratic Party chose to cast their lot with the Progressive group in their warfare against the old-line Republicans, that the working alliance was soon found to be unworkable and impractical. So it is not difficult to appraise and explain the present attitude and ambitions of the energetic Badger State Governor at this juncture. He is adroit enough and sensible enough to realize that any continued friendship for or open affiliation with the New Deal will tend, eventually, to discredit the Progressive Party leadership, and himself in particular.

There is left to the Wisconsin group captained by the La Follettes, therefore, but one practical course. This is to make of the Progressive Party a nation-wide vital political force. This it now is in name only. And so Governor La Follette proposes as a panacea, as a way out of present confusing alliances, as a haven for the disconsolate derelicts of the scuttled Democratic Party and the wanderers from the camp of the old-line Republican Party, the new candidate for political favor and bidder for the allegiance of troubled voters, both men and women. With apparent pride he points to the birth certificate and the record of past performances of his own new party in Wisconsin. These, he insists, qualify the party and its leaders as candidates for standard-bearers in the national campaign now just over the horizon.

* * *

Perhaps the persuasive young speaker should not be taken too seriously. He may not be a political prophet or a wise general. But he has had long training in the school of politics. He is serving his third term as Governor of his home state, which his father served similarly before entering the United States Senate. Third-party leaders seldom establish their fitness to lead more than temporarily in national affairs. History's pages are filled with the record of their rise and fall. They seldom attain the heights reached by the leader of what is essentially a third party now held by the commander-in-chief of the New Deal.

But this modern crusader who portrays himself as a youth with sling and stones going forth to do battle with a political Goliath should not too seriously regard the quickly interposed warning that he will not be able to attract to his standard the leaders of the more radical groups, such as the Socialists, the Laborites and the misnamed Farmer-Labor Party. These, should there be a definite cleavage and resulting new alliances, would establish themselves quite definitely with the remnant of the New Deal faction.

The implied invitation extended in the Harvard address cannot greatly add to the joys of the commander of the New Deal as he outlines the agenda for the forthcoming "harmony conference" on Jefferson Island. Unless significant signs are misread, many of the doubting disciples of the New Deal are just now looking for a convenient landing place when they bail out.

The Wide Horizon

Grass Roots in the Dust Bowl

By Victor Schoffelmayer

TO THOSE of us who know the Southwest's so-called Dust Bowl, perhaps the most unfavorably publicized region in the United States, there is no great surprise in the swing from four years of drought and dust storms to torrential rains and floods. It is but the balancing operation peculiar to the Great Plains in which periods of extreme dryness yield to excessive precipitation.

It is this interplay of desert climatological factors which precludes a permanent type of agriculture in the Dust Bowl. An empire, which for ages supported roving herds of buffalo and antelope and beginning in the late '70's equally mobile herds of cattle, has been ruthlessly sacrificed to man's hunger for land. Agriculture, unless supported by dependable irrigation, cannot safely be pushed much west of the 102nd Meridian where the rainfall is only twenty inches a year and declines at a rate of about two inches for each degree of longitude.

Long familiarity with the Dust Bowl convinces me that, regardless of timely rains during early June ranging from three to eight inches in forty-eight hours, this region is not likely to lure back the thousands of settlers who perforce of hardships and actual want left the region in droves during the past season for the Pacific Coast. Neither is the Dust Bowl doomed to become a dessert, as some poorly informed writers have contended. It is going back to grass just as fast as federal soil erosion forces can complete their herculean task.

I first set foot on the High Plains of the Texas Panhandle and contiguous territory in 1913 when fresh from Chicago as a crop investigator for the Rock Island Lines. I got my first overwhelming and lasting impression of the great American Steppe. It seemed as if I stood in the midst of a vast saucer, the horizon rising before my astonished eyes in an endless expanse of buffalo and grama grass. The fertile soil was protected against wind and water erosion by a network of fine roots, the result of ages of plant adaptation to environment. Herds of sleek Herefords grazed contentedly. There was not a cultivated piece of land in that particular area near Dalhart.

* * *

Traveling south, I came upon the land boomers in the vicinity of Lubbock, then just starting its meteoric career to become the hub of a vast cotton-growing empire of the Texas South Plains. Only then the town and surrounding country were in the grip of the Sudan Grass excitement, with the seed bringing $2 a pound and more. That great sorghum crop, introduced by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry through its crop introduction division from the North African deserts, today plays a minor part in the farm economy of the Great Southwest. Cotton and wheat have largely preempted the land and are largely responsible for the destructive farming practices which in part have proved ruinous when pushed too far westward.

Then followed the years of the World War and all restraint as to land cultivation were lifted. The combine was developed, enabling speculative wheat raisers to seed tens of thousands of acres at one time and harvest and thresh a crop a few months later in one operation. The precious native grass was plowed up. It is an axiom among cowmen that once destroyed buffalo grass will not reestablish itself without much aid. That aid federal experts are giving. Their three-year effort at restoring the Dust Bowl as a vast grazing preserve has been balked by persistent droughts and temperatures far higher than normal. In spite of what was done the native grasses failed to take hold. But all this has been changed by the timely rains, which though they may cause floods and damage from erosion, also will cause grass seed to sprout and spread. This is the significance of the rains which have transformed the Dust Bowl of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska into a more or less shallow lake.

* * *

The doubting Thomas may ask why farmers in the Dust Bowl do not irrigate their crops and avoid recurrent crop failures? Irrigation on the vast scale needed in that territory is beyond the capacity of the subterranean or surface water courses, except in limited areas.

Those who are interested in getting the facts as to the Southwestern Great Plains, and particularly that part of the region called the Dust Bowl, will find an astonishing array of statistics which will explain the region's ups and downs since the '80's, in a fascinating study issued by the Works Progress Administration entitled, "People of the Drought States." The pamphlet was prepared under the direction of T. J. Woofter Jr., research scientist of the Division of Rural Research, and Carl C. Taylor, in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Washington.

The unstable character of farming enterprises of the region is exemplified by the high degree of mobility of its settlers. This sentence in the federal study struck me:

"Unless a satisfactory farm life can be developed on the basis of the resources of that region, no amount of modification of the physical environment will be worth while." That tells the story succinctly and finally.